

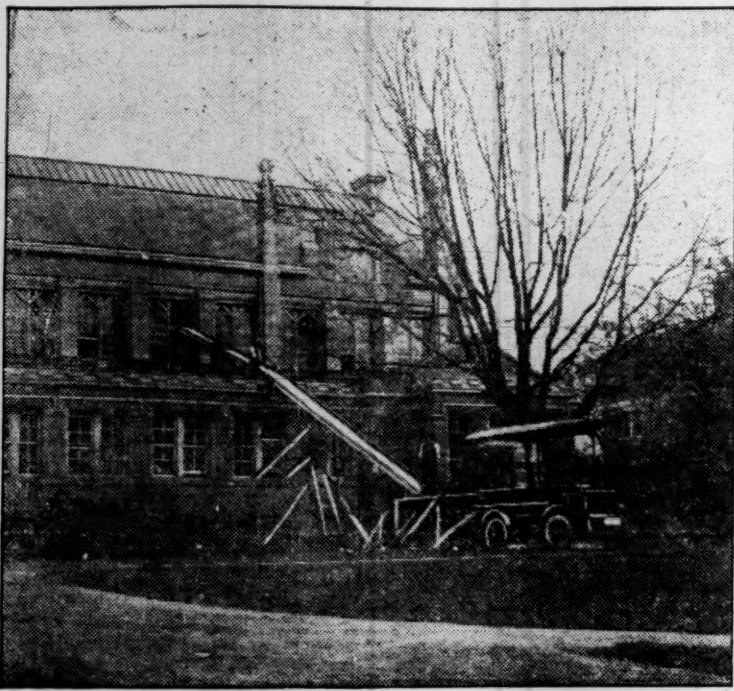
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 296

PRICE TWO CENTS

## TAKING THE BOOKS FROM GORE HALL



Long chute rising to the second story receives books in boxes and takes them to platform to be transferred to auto truck

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND ART MUSEUM ARE NAMED IN CABOT WILL

Large Sums of Money and Valuable Works Collected by Testator Eventually to Go to These Institutions

### ESTATES GO TO WIFE

DEDHAM, Mass.—Large sums of money and valuable works of art will accrue eventually to Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with the execution of the will of Arthur T. Cabot of Canton, filed in the Norfolk county registry today.

The testator leaves his Boston and Canton estates and an income of \$20,000 for the use of his wife, Susan S. Cabot. With her passing on, the trustees named will allow the Museum of Fine Arts to select what pictures, sculptures and other works of art they may choose from the Cabot collections. Harvard University then will be allowed to make its choice from the works of art remaining for the use of the Fogg Art Museum.

A fund is then to be created and divided as follows:

To Harvard University, the income from \$100,000. Half of this is to be used for the purchase of books on fine arts and allied subjects.

To certain nephews and nieces, \$20,000 each.

To the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, \$100,000. The income of this is to be allowed to accumulate repeatedly until it has reached \$10,000, when it is to be expended for the purchase of works of art.

Forty thousand dollars more will be divided among several other institutions.

To the town of Canton, for the promotion of outdoor life among children of the town, \$20,000.

The residue is to be divided between the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Harvard University.

Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Horace Gray of Brookline, and Charles Almy of Canton are named as trustees and executors.

Dr. Cabot graduated from Harvard in 1872, and took post-graduate studies in Vienna and Berlin. He was a fellow of Harvard University, a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also a member of the St. Botolph, the Union and the Tavern clubs.

## M'MANIGAL RESUMES DYNAMITE NARRATION

INDIANAPOLIS—When Ortie E. McManigal resumed his testimony today in the trial of 45 men charged by the government with a dynamite conspiracy, the court room was packed.

Today McManigal took up his narrative with the Mt. Vernon, Ill., explosion. In April, 1910, he said, J. B. McNamara left with him in Chicago eight quarts of nitro-glycerine and one alarm clock device. He went to St. Louis and from there to Mt. Vernon, where he used the name Will Clark. At Mt. Vernon he blew up a power plant April 19, being built by the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company, he said. He testified that he carried the nitro-glycerine in a suit case in cars of passenger trains from Chicago to St. Louis and thence to Mt. Vernon.

**HOPE TO SAVE ROYAL GEORGE**  
QUEBEC—Owners of the Canadian Northern steamer Royal George have decided to make further investigation, hoping to save the steamer. She is still fast where she went aground in the St. Lawrence river last week. No efforts are being made at present to pull her off.

## HARVARD BOOKS RAPIDLY MOVED BY AUTO TRUCK

Books by the thousand are being taken from Gore hall, the old Harvard library, and transported to the temporary stacks in Randall hall, where they will be kept until the new Widener memorial library is ready.

The method of transportation is novel and rapid. The temporary stacks are the same size as the old stacks in Gore hall. Long boxes the length of a single shelf receive the books which are carried by an automobile truck to their new quarters and immediately unpacked.

The books are taken from Gore hall through a window and sent down a long chute to a loading platform, where they are placed upon the automobile. The trip between the two buildings does not take long and the men engaged at the work figure on 10 trips a day.

The unloading is accomplished even quicker than the loading as the books are taken from the machine into the big hall and taken to the stack corresponding to the one they were taken from. The long box is then lifted to the shelf and the books placed.

## LAVERY PAINTINGS HUNG AT FINE ARTS MUSEUM

Thirty-nine paintings by John Lavery, A. R. A., for the past five weeks on exhibition in the Albright art gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., have been received at the Boston museum of fine arts and are being hung in the loan exhibition room on the first floor. They will be ready for public view probably by Wednesday and will be kept at the museum at least two weeks.

The artist, who is of international fame, holds with Sargent first rank among the contemporary portrait painters of London and has painted many of the most distinguished personages of that metropolis. Born in Belfast, Ireland, and a student under various masters both in the British Isles and on the continent, Mr. Lavery long since attained an enviable position among the artists of the day and continues steadily to hold his own.

He is known not only as a portrait

## WOMEN DELEGATES GO TO FEDERATION OF STATE CLUBS

Delegates from the numerous Boston organizations connected with the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs left the city today in a special reserved equipment over the Boston & Albany road for Warren, Mass., to attend the annual fall meeting of the state federation.

Various questions relative to the state departments will be discussed and the reports of different committees will be submitted. The midwinter meeting of the federation will be held in Boston some time during the first week of February of 1913. Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan is president of the state federation.

## EXCURSION TRAIN TELESCOPED

NEW ORLEANS—Nineteen persons are reported to have been killed in a rear-end collision between a freight and excursion train on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad, near Montz, La., early today. The collision was due to a misunderstanding of orders. The passenger train, returning with pleasure-seekers, who had spent Sunday in New Orleans to their homes, had stopped for water when the freight, running 50 miles an hour, struck the rear end. Three coaches were telescoped.

## NO SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

WASHINGTON—This was a "decision day" but the supreme court announced no opinions in the anthracite trust and railroad rate cases. The supreme court announced a recess from Nov. 18 to Dec. 2.

## CONTINUED REPORTS OF POSSIBLE WAR OF POWERS DISCOUNTED

British Premier's Speech Has a Calming Effect Upon Many Who Watch Serbia Ignore Threat of Austria

### CAPITAL IN DANGER?

Firing Toward Gallipoli Causes Conjecture as to Possibility of Greeks Attacking Constantinople

LONDON—News from the theater of war is distinctly complicated. The telegrams of Lieutenant Wegener from Bulgarian headquarters are too ingenious. Those masters of censorship the general staff have not hitherto been distinguished for premature disclosure of their plans.

On Friday night the Tchataldja lines were reported pierced. This is an obvious exaggeration. On the other hand, the Turks have succeeded in bringing up large numbers of Asian reserves from the Erzerum command whilst the remnant of the Nazim Pasha's army has been reorganized and fed. The Bulgarian failure to rush Tchataldja with the retreating Turks may cost them dear.

On the other hand, the Greeks have it in their power to give them unexpected help. Firing was reported on Sunday night in the direction of Gallipoli. This may mean a mere feint or an attempt to force the straits or an effort to land the Greek troops on the Aegean shore. This shore is undefended and a successful

(Continued on page seven, column two)

### FIRE CAUSES \$100,000 DAMAGE

PHILADELPHIA—A fire shortly before midnight in the silk and lace and jewelry departments of the Gimbel Brothers' department store, which occupies an entire block on Market street, caused a loss of approximately \$100,000 before it was put under control an hour and a half later.

## LAVERY PAINTINGS HUNG AT FINE ARTS MUSEUM

painter but as a painter of landscapes and figure-compositions. Influenced somewhat by Whistler and Velasquez, his work nevertheless is always interpretive, as the present collection shows.

Mr. Lavery is the holder of many honors and medals, and his pictures may be found in the art galleries of Paris, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Ottawa, Buenos Ayres, New South Wales, Santiago (Chile), Berlin, Leipzig, Brussels, Venice, Florence, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The titles of the present collection are as follows: "Father and Daughter," "Springtime," "The Amazon," "The Little Equestrienne," "The Black Turban," "The Greyhound," "Breakfast on the Terrace," "Queen Victoria at Glasgow, 1888," "Moonlight, Tangier," "The Gray Drawing Room," "Mrs. Cornwallis in Costume," "Mrs. Lavery in Costume," "On the Rocks," "A Gray Day," "A Southern Sea," "The Garden of the Sultan," "La Belle Juniori," "Sadia, a Moorish Woman," "Moina, a Moorish Maid," "The Spanish Hat," "Miss Pauline Chase as Joan of Arc," "The First Communion," "Girls in Sunlight," "The Little Lieutenant," "Waiting," "The White Feather," "Anna Pavlova as a Bacchante," "Miss Dundas," "The Black Cap," "The Mother," "Lady with Sables," "The Black Poodle," "The Silver Turban," "Princess Countess Annesley" and "Mrs. Lavery and Alice." The first two named are loaned by the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, through the courtesy of Monsieur Leonce Beneditte, director, and the French government.

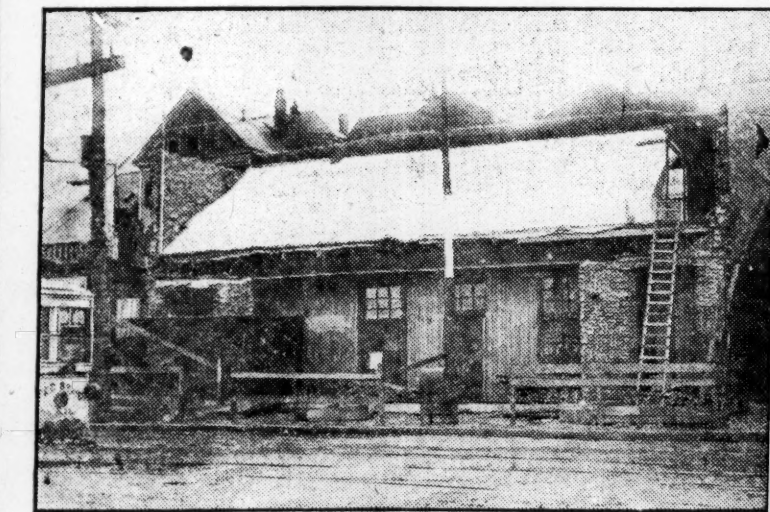
## REBELS SEEK PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

MEXICO CITY—Gen. Geronimo Trevino is named in a new revolutionary manifesto to become Provisional President of Mexico. The circular was published at Puebla the day after Felix Diaz was captured. General Trevino recently retired at his own request from the army and is not believed to be interested.

The document is signed by Daudeniro de la Llave, colonel of regulars, who lately joined the insurrection; Benjamin Rodriguez and F. R. Pradillo, the latter with Orozco's army until he incurred Orozco's displeasure by taking Emilio Vasquez Gomez from San Antonio to Juarez.

Zapatistas are still active in the mountains, and General Blanquet will be left in the Zapata district instead of being ordered to return north to resume the campaign against the Orozco rebels.

## POSTOFFICE UNDER CANVAS ROOF



Rebuilding Upham's Corner structure with brick front, with no interruption to mail service

## RECOUNT OF BOSTON VOTE ON THREE STATE OFFICES COMMENCES

Recount by the Boston board of election commissioners of the vote cast for state treasurer, state auditor and attorney-general in all the wards of Boston, with the exception of wards 4 and 10 and of the vote cast for candidates for the House of Representatives in wards 23, 24 and 26, was begun today in Faneuil hall.

The ballots of wards 4 and 10 will not be recounted, as no petition to that effect has been filed in these wards.

In the recount of votes for candidates on the state ticket, the commissioners are devoting today to wards 18 to 26, inclusive, after which votes of other wards, from which recounts were asked, will be considered, the work continuing each day and late into the evening until the recount is completed.

Electric lights have been installed over the nine tables set up in the hall for the counters. Each of the candidates concerned in the results has a representative at the table where his vote is being recounted.

Among the visitors at the hall today were Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, and James M. Swift, attorney-general, two interested candidates.

The steel boxes containing the ballots for all the precincts in which recounts are to be made were piled in front of the platform in the hall, and as fast as the count for one box was completed the ballots were replaced and the box taken to another table and resealed.

It was said that the recount of votes for representative candidates in wards 23, 24 and 26 might be completed today.

### MALDEN TO HAVE RECOUNT

A recount of the votes cast for senator in Malden will be held tonight by the Malden registrars. According to the returns Charles M. Cox received a plurality of 209 over Senator Claude L. Allen in this district, although Mr. Allen has a lead of 82 in the entire fourth district.

## GOV. FOSS SAYS MAYOR SHOULD READ RETURNS

Relative to Mayor Fitzgerald's statement that Governor Foss does not give sufficient consideration to the wishes of the Democratic leaders of Boston when making appointments and in other matters, the Governor said today: "Yes, I read the mayor's statement. Evidently Mayor Fitzgerald has not read the returns yet. We have just held a direct primary in this state, at which his honor the mayor's candidacy for the United States senatorship was very much the issue. The result was a Republican Legislature. I am surprised that his honor, the mayor, had not seen the complete returns."

Mayor Fitzgerald in his statement criticizes the Governor for an alleged endorsement of William B. Plunkett of Adams, a Republican, as a suitable candidate for United States senator, to succeed W. Murray Crane.

The mayor reiterates his desire that Governor Foss call an extra session of the legislature to enact a senatorial preferential primary law.

In another statement Mr. Fitzgerald declares that he will not seek another term as mayor of Boston.

## SUFFRAGE GAINS STIR WOMEN IN BAY STATE

That last week's suffrage victory in Arizona, Kansas, Michigan and Oregon will have a tremendous influence in furthering the cause of equal suffrage in Massachusetts, was the statement made today by Miss Eugenia Frothingham of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. Miss Frothingham is to be the first speaker at the jubilee meeting to be held tomorrow evening in Huntington hall to celebrate the western victory.

The fact that Massachusetts has led the nation in the past in contests for greater freedom is all the more reason, according to Miss Frothingham, why

## NO INTERRUPTION TO MAILS WHILE BUILDING GOES ON

The additions and improvements to the postoffice at Uphams Corner, Dorchester, are progressing rapidly and the contractors expect to complete the building by Dec. 15.

Among the improvements is an additional story for the use of carriers and some new equipment soon to be installed.

The new brick facade is well under way, while a large part of the interior work is completed. The repairs when finished will have cost \$10,000.

Notwithstanding the increased business of the postoffice, there is no interruption to the service, the work of sorting the mail being conducted under a white canvas roof.

## \$3,000,000 IN CARGOES HERE FROM ORIENT

Another fortune in freight arrived in port today in the holds of two vessels from the Orient, the British steamer Inverclyde and the German steamer Marienfeld. Both vessels were filled with oriental products and their combined values equaled nearly \$3,000,000.

The Inverclyde, under command of Capt. D. Mansfield, was sent to Boston as a result of the Dacre Castle going ashore at Keelung. She had 10,000 tons of cargo beneath her hatches, only about 2000 of which will be discharged here.

Most of the local share was taken on at Singapore and would have been brought by the Dacre Castle. The remainder of the freight is for New York. Officers of the Inverclyde reported excellent sailing conditions all the way. The steamer berthed at pier 46, Mystic docks, Charlestown.

On the Marienfelds was a full cargo from Calcutta and Colombo. Officers reported adverse conditions most of the way. She berthed at pier 2, East Boston and also had freight for New York.

## RAILROADS AND TROLLEYS WIN MERGER CASE

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of United States today affirmed a decision of the commerce court in the case of the United States vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company involving the question whether railroads shall establish connection with electric lines. The decision is in favor of the railroads.

## SUIT AGAINST BELL CO. IS DISMISSED

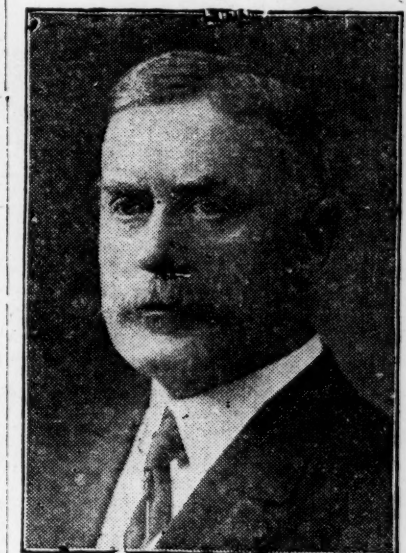
WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States today dismissed the case of the National Telephone Manufacturing Company against the American Bell Telephone Company, involving suit for alleged malicious prosecution.

### WILL CONSIDER OPEN CARS

The running of open cars on Boston street lines in winter as well as summer will be considered by the public utilities committee of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

## BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON GRAND TRUNK'S ACT

Separation of B. & M. From New Haven This Man Thinks Necessary



BERNARD J. ROTHWELL

## GOVERNMENT LOSES ON HOME RULE VOTE AND HOUSE ADJOURNS

LONDON—The government have just been beaten by 26 votes on the financial amendment of Sir Frederick Banbury, junior member for the city of London, to the home rule bill.

Mr. Asquith at once moved the adjournment of the House to consider the government's position. Exactly what this will lead to it is not yet possible to say. The figures were 228 to 206. The House adjourned amidst great excitement.

## INDICTED MILL MAN IS ETOR WITNESS

SALEM, Mass.—Counsel for Joseph Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso today called Frederick E. Attreux and Dennis J. Collins, now under indictment in connection with the "placing" of dynamite to discredit the Lawrence strikers, and John J. Breen the Lawrence school committee man, fined \$500 for the "placing."

Attreux testified that Ettor, at conferences with the mill owners, seemed anxious to arrange a settlement. This corroborated previous testimony. All questions relating in any way to the dynamite affair were stricken out by Judge Quinn.

Defense counsel stated that they did not place Caruso on the stand this morning because they learned that the prosecution is waiting for a witness from Ohio whose testimony may bear on Caruso's alibi.

## LAUNDERED BILLS RECEIVED HERE RESEMBLE NEW

Laundered bills worth \$36,000 were received in Boston today for redemption at the various banks through the city. They were bills for \$1 and \$2. Bills for \$1 and \$5 were received Saturday, totalling \$28,000. This paper money, which has been washed and laundered, looks as if it were new.

Col. George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer in Boston, announces that the new washing machine that is being installed in this city is nearing completion. When it is perfected the old bills will be washed and laundered here after they are collected at the various banks.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

## DEAL BETWEEN ROAD AND THE NEW HAVEN REPORTED AS CAUSE

Former Commerce Chamber Head Would Separate B. & M. From Present Control, Making It Independent

### PLANS TO SAVE ROAD

Arthur Farley, E. A. Filene and Mayor Fitzgerald Discuss Methods to Keep Boston Competing Line

### OPINIONS OF MEN OF AFFAIRS

"It is a challenge to the business men of Boston and New England."—Edward A. Filene.

"It may accelerate matters to the advantage of the port of Boston."—Bernard J. Rothwell.

"Even a temporary stoppage of the Grand Trunk extension is to be regretted."—Governor Foss.

"If the New Haven has kept the Grand Trunk out of Boston by a monetary consideration the people of New England, and Massachusetts will have to pay for it."—Arthur C. Farley.

"It will teach the people of Massachusetts not to obstruct the normal development of the community for the sake of something they can possibly get."—Sydney Buxter.

"The chamber will have to fathom it."—Joseph B. Russell.

"If the financial interests of Boston can't furnish a few millions for a connection with the Pacific coast the state should."—Mayor Fitzgerald.

Special conference of the greater banking interests of Boston and a special session of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be held on Wednesday are being requested by Mayor Fitzgerald today following personal conferences with Governor Foss and James A. McKibbin, secretary of the Chamber, on the decision of the Grand Trunk to cease all work on the extension of its lines into New England and Boston. Charles S. McKibbin, president of the New Haven, which is charged by many of the business leaders of New England with being responsible for the action of the Grand Trunk, has said that he would be in Boston on Wednesday to answer questions concerning the situation.

Joseph B. Russell, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said today that the chamber would have to take the problem in hand for an investigation and furnish the reason for such action on the part of the Grand Trunk.

Mayor Fitzgerald confers with Governor Foss this afternoon to ascertain if the financial interests can be brought together. Secretary McKibbin is seeking President Russell of the chamber on the question of the special session of that body.

Mayor Fitzgerald declared today that an indictment was laid at the door of Massachusetts and that it remained for the financial interests to clear it by supplying the needed money for the carrying on of the Grand Trunk project. If the banking men of the city couldn't furnish a few millions for a connection with the Pacific coast the mayor said that the state ought to do it.

"The state has kept faith with the Grand Trunk," said the mayor, "now it is for the Grand Trunk to keep faith with Massachusetts."

William F. Fitzgerald of the port directors, says: "The collapse of the Grand Trunk's well advertised intention of building into Boston is not surprising to me. In view of the fact that the fulfillment of such an ambition would have necessitated the expenditure of probably \$200,000,000, it was evident from the start what the end would be. To the

(Continued on page eight, column one)

There is a daily growing interest in South and Central American countries as the Panama canal nears completion.

The Monitor's Latin-American page tells the important news of that section every Tuesday and Thursday.

Perhaps you can do a good service by sending tomorrow's issue to an interested friend, with some item marked on that page.

In United States.....2c  
POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
To Foreign Countries.....3c



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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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## ASHLAND TO WELCOME KENTUCKY TEACHERS TO DISTRICT CONVENTION



High school structure at Ashland, Ky., called the J. G. Crabbs building

Southern Hospitality of  
Finest Brand, as Well as  
Full Two Days' Program,  
Awaits Many Educators

### SPEAKERS NAMED

ASHLAND, Ky.—When the Ninth Congressional District Teachers Association meets here, Nov. 15-16, the members will find that southern hospitality, plus special Ashland hospitality, awaits them. Satisfactory as the hotels are to even accommodate considerable gatherings, in the case of the teachers' coming it will be impossible to house all the visitors in such a manner. For this reason many of the citizens stand ready to open their homes to the coming guests. Ashland people have a way of making every one feel welcome and comfortable.

Pleased with its reputation of being the largest and most beautiful city of eastern Kentucky, Ashland will throw open its doors to its educational visitors. Among things to be seen is the school system, which is excellent, and there is much of interest additional.

The program for the two days' convention is as follows:

Friday forenoon, 9 o'clock—Address, B. F. Stanton; response, J. W. Bradner, superintendent Maysville schools; "The

Public School Outlook in Eastern Kentucky," Superintendent Campbell of Pike; "The Value of Trustee Organizations," Miss Lida Cardner, county superintendent, Nicholas county; "The Teacher and the Trustee," S. K. Veach, Carlisle, Ky.; "County Supervision," Jay O'Daniel, superintendent, Lawrence county; "The Opportunity of the Modern High School," R. Dean Squires, superintendent, Carlisle; "What Kentucky is Doing," Barksdale Hamlett, state superintendent.

Afternoon, 1 o'clock—Music, "The Compulsory School Law," William Huffman, superintendent, Bracken county; "The Duty of Superintendents and Teachers to Attend the K. E. A.," T. W. Vinson, secretary K. E. A.; "How to Develop Sentiment in Support of the Schools," W. C. Kazee, superintendent, Carter county; "Are Our Teachers as Efficient as Conditions Reasonably Demand?" Miss Anna Davidson, principal, Greenup; "How May the Financial Condition of Rural Schools Be Improved?" Kash C. Williams, county superintendent, Breathitt county; "What Preparation May Be Expected of the Teacher?" Dr. Crabbs.

Friday evening, 7:30 o'clock—"Vision in Education," Miss Cora Wilson Stewart, superintendent of Rowan county; "The Public School and Efficiency," M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of West Virginia.

Saturday forenoon, 9 o'clock—Address, T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools; "The Value of Teachers' Organizations," M. A. Cassidy, city superintendent, Lexington; "The Ideal Teacher," Miss Nannie G. Faulkner, superintendent Fayette county; "A Plea for the Ninety-five," J. A. Robinson, president Morehead normal school; "Vocational Education," Dr. N. C. Shaeffer, state superintendent of Pennsylvania.

Saturday afternoon, 1 o'clock—"The Necessity of a Closer Relation Between City and Rural Schools," T. A. Hendricks, superintendent Cynthia schools; "School Athletics," C. F. Martin, superintendent, Owingsville; "Mason County's



W. L. JAYNE  
President Ninth Congressional District Teachers Association, Kentucky

Part in History," Miss Jessie O. Yancey, superintendent, Mason county; "Moral Training in the Public Schools," T. S. Williams, superintendent Augusta schools; "The Joys and Sorrows of a County Superintendent," Mrs. Lottie Palmer Williams, superintendent, Fleming county; "The Teacher's Responsibility for the Welfare of His Pupils," Edmund Wrice, superintendent, Flemingsburg schools.

Saturday evening, 7:15 o'clock—Duet, Mrs. R. Dean Squires, Miss Bettie Shaw, Carlisle; cantata, "The Flower Queen," eighth grade chorus, Ashland schools, directed by Miss Estella Harshman; address, Dr. N. C. Shaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa. Headquarters will be established at the Hotel Ventura. The traveler's inn is another fine, comfortable hotel which will witness busy scenes during the convention. Cattleburg is only half an hour away by trolley and four good hotels are in that place also.

The following named are the officers of the Ninth Congressional District Teachers Association: W. L. Jayne, president, T. A. Hendricks vice-president, Miss Lida Cardner secretary, T. Sanford Williams treasurer.

C. H. Deitrich of the American Book Company repeats his offer of last year. It is that he will give to the county in the district which sends the largest delegation of members a library consisting of libraries Nos. 4 and 8, published by his company. To these will be added one copy of "How the World is Housed," and one copy of Goff & Mayne's "First Principles of Agriculture." The county in which the meeting is held will be excluded from the contest.

## REVENUE CUTTERS TO PATROL COAST FOR FOUR MONTHS

WASHINGTON—Under orders of President Taft the revenue cutter service will patrol the entire Atlantic coast of the United States from December to April to afford relief to ships during the winter.

Stocked with provisions, water and fuel, 10 cutters will steam out of Atlantic ports on Dec. 1 for one continuous cruise until April 1, keeping a constant vigil to catch the signals of ships. Each cutter will be under specific directions not to seek harbor except from necessity.

The orders, just issued by Capt. E. P. Berthoff, under the President's directions, assign the cutters to the following cruising territory.

Woodbury—From Eastport to Portland, Me.

Androscooggin—Eastport, Me., to Cape Ann, Mass.

Itasca—Portsmouth, N. H., to Nantucket shoals.

Acushnet—Buzzards bay, Mass., to Nantucket shoals.

Mohawk—Gay Head, Mass., to Delaware breakwater.

Onondaga—Delaware breakwater to Cape Hatteras.

Seminole—Cape Hatteras to Charleston, S. C.

Yamacraw—Cape Lookout, N. C., to Fernandina, Fla.

Apache—Chesapeake bay and tributaries.

Pamlico—Pamlico and Albemarle sounds.

## ANTI-TRUST SUITS ARE BEING PRESSED BY AUTHORITIES

WASHINGTON—Determined effort to push as near to conclusion as possible all the pending antitrust prosecutions of the Taft administration before President-elect Wilson and his attorney-general take the oath of office on March 4 is being made by the department of justice. Taking testimony in most of the suits will have been completed, it is believed, and the cases before the courts for decision before the Republican administration retires.

It is not thought the cases against the United States Steel Corporation or the Harvester concern will be ready for trial by March 4. Several of the retail lumber association suits involving the rights of middlemen may be ready for decision before that date.

The suit against the "towing trust" on the Great Lakes is awaiting the decision of the district court at Cleveland. The United States supreme court may render its opinion in the "hard coal" suit and the "cotton corner" suit today.

Civil suit for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company is approaching conclusion. It is understood that Attorney-General Wickersham will not retry the criminal sugar case.

The cases against the Keystone Watch Case Company, the "magazine trust" and the transatlantic steamship "pool" may be in the hands of judges by inauguration day.

## GERMAN OIL PLAN OPPOSED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON—Plans of the German government to take over the oil business of that country have caused John G. Leishman, the American ambassador, to file a caveat to protect the rights of citizens of this country. More vigorous representations, it is said, are to be made unless the amendments to the projected oil monopoly bill shall serve to render the measure less drastic.

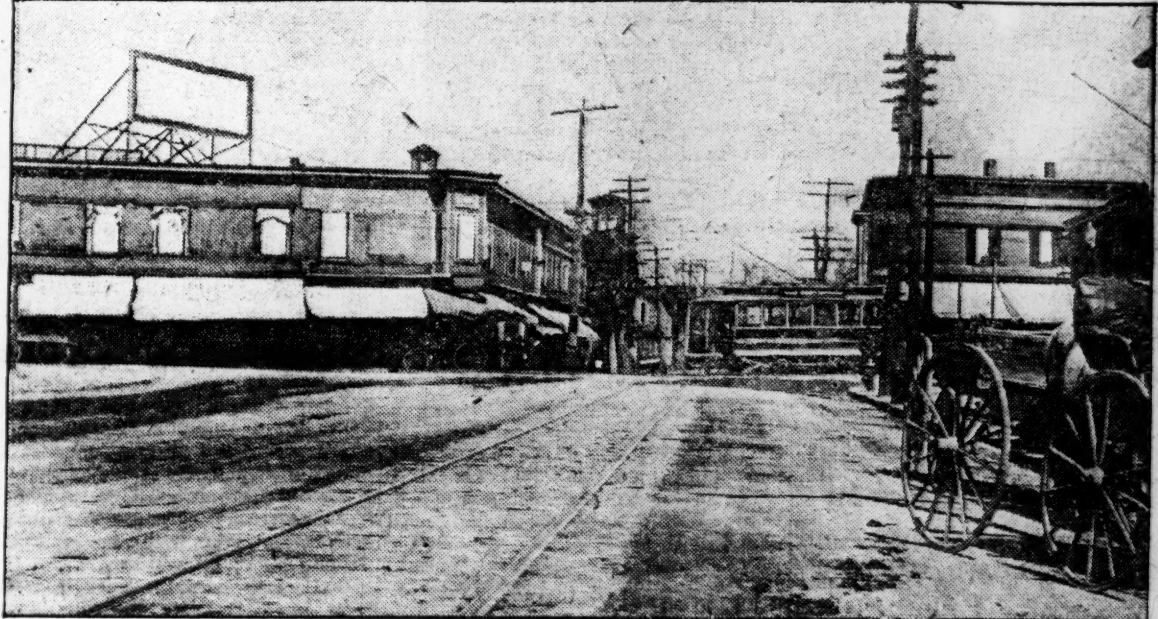
The German bill which may become a law at the next session of the Reichstag purposes to take over the retail distributing plant of the Pure Oil Company, the German branch of the Standard Oil Company. Back of the German plan is said to be one of the strongest of German banks, the head of which is opposed to American oil competition. This interest and others are supposed to be interested in Austrian, Russian and Serbian oil fields.

At present the total oil importation into Germany amounts to 950,000 tons annually, of which 745,301 is from the United States.

## LEAGUE CONDEMNS PARCELS POST LAW

NEW YORK—The Postal Progress League has issued a bulletin protesting against the zone parcels post law. The new law is condemned as "costly, complicated, unintelligible and discriminating." The Postal Progress League will make its first protest to Congress after a conference in the Hotel Astor on Nov. 22.

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Clear square at Hyde Park where a new era of development is expected when a five-cent fare is established on the elevated lines

Hyde Park is about to inaugurate a new era in business and residential growth, in the opinion of the real estate men of the district and of the large body of citizens who are working individually and concertedly to bring Boston's newest ward up to the point in development which they feel it should have. They claim that the principal factor in this development will be the establishment of a five-cent fare to the city proper. They point to Clear square as the section where development will be first manifested in the building of stores on lots now vacant and in the replacing of one-story business blocks on leased land with permanent office buildings.

## WOMAN BRINGS LEAKING VESSEL TO BOSTON DOCK

Mrs. Georgie Orne, captain of the schooner Hiram and said to be the only woman skipper on the Atlantic coast, brought the leaking craft safely into Boston harbor Sunday, after a collision with an unknown vessel off Cape Cod on Wednesday.

With the exception of brief intervals the woman skipper was at the wheel day and night.

The Hiram was built in 1819, and when the unknown vessel collided with her, knocking a hole below the waterline and breaching the jibboom and topmast, Captain Orne was urged to beach the craft off Cape Cod, but she persisted in her determination to bring the ship that had stood the test of time back to Boston once more. The Hiram is a two-master and is now at her dock in East Cambridge.

## ALL DATA AT HAND IN MONEY INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—The investigation of the so-called "Money Trust" will not be retarded in any manner by the refusal of the Senate to grant the committee power to inspect the books of national banks. All data necessary has been collected for the committee, which meets Nov. 20.

Beginning with the members of Morgan & Co. and the directors of the National City and First National Banks of New York, virtually every great financier in the country will testify.

## RAMON CORRAL PASSES AWAY

NOGALES, Ariz.—A cable message from Paris announces that Ramon Corral, former vice-president of Mexico, passed away Sunday morning.

Ramon Corral was born in the state of Sonora, Mex., in 1854. He began the publication of a newspaper, and attained reputation as a writer, secretary of state of Sonora, as Governor of the same state and in the cabinet of President Diaz. An amendment to the Mexican constitution was adopted in 1904, creating the office of vice-president, to which position Senor Corral was elected.

## VINCENT ASTOR TO GET ESTATE

NEW YORK—William Vincent Astor, son of Col. John Jacob Astor, who went down with the Titanic, attains his majority next Friday and on that day becomes legal possessor in his own right of one-half of the \$150,000,000 Astor estate. The other half is bound to remain undivided during the career of William Waldorf Astor of London, England.

## NEW CURRENCY BILL PLANNED

WASHINGTON—A meeting of the sub-committee on legislation of the House banking and currency commission was called Sunday by its chairman, Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, immediately upon his arrival in Washington. The members are urged to be here within 10 days.

A substitute for the Vreeland bill, embodying the Aldrich plan of banking and currency reform, will be prepared as soon as possible by the sub-committee, Mr. Glass predicted. With those two bills before the sub-committee, hearings probably will be granted to those who desire to be heard.

## MR. TAFT'S PICTURE REMOVED

AUSTIN, Tex.—The state text-book board has ordered the publishers of the geography that has just been adopted for use in the public schools of Texas to remove from that book the picture of President Taft and substitute therefor the picture of Woodrow Wilson.

## GETS POSTOFFICE APPOINTMENT

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.—Postmaster Mansfield has appointed William A. McNeal, a clerk at the Milton office of the Boston postoffice, as superintendent of the Arlington Heights postoffice, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Sarah H. Blanchard.

## Christmas Gifts at Stowell's



Mahogany Cabinet Clock  
\$7.50

A very graceful and artistic model, and a particularly good value at this price. Handsomely inlaid. Strikes hour on cathedral gong and half hour on bell. Runs eight days, 5-inch dial, height 13½ inches, base 9 inches wide and 5 inches deep. Price \$7.50.

A. J. Stowell & Co. Inc.  
24 Winter St., Boston  
Jewellers for 90 Years

HOT MUFFINS  
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour  
have that delicious "wheaty" flavor. Cook  
Book of choice recipes mailed free.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

FOUNTAIN W. B. Clarke Co  
PENS 26 & 28 Tremont St

## RUSSIA IMPRISONS FINNISH OFFICIALS

(Special to the Monitor)  
HELSINGFORS, Finland—The sequel to the arrest of the Viborg officials who were arrested and sent to St. Petersburg owing to their refusal to apply the Russian law regarding the rights of Russians in Finland which they held to be unconstitutional, has been received in Helsingfors with the greatest surprise and has given rise to considerable indignation. The Viborg judges have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months in spite of the efforts of some able Russian lawyers who appeared on their behalf.

## CRETE WELCOMES GREEK GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
CANDIA, Crete—The arrival of Stephen Dragomiris, former Greek Prime Minister at Candia, was the signal for the proclamation of a decree by the King of the Hellenes appointing M. Dragomiris to be Governor-General of the island of Crete and its dependencies.

The new Governor was received with irrepressible enthusiasm by the islanders. This is the first step towards the fulfillment of M. Venizelos' promise that in future Greece and Crete will be governed by one chamber and one constitution.

## BY-ELECTION IS DUE IN TAUNTON DIVISION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The succession of the Hon. William Peel to the peerage has created a vacancy in the parliamentary division of Taunton.

It was at Taunton, just 77 years ago, that the Hon. H. Labouchere, subsequently Lord Taunton, defeated Benjamin Disraeli, in the by-election of 1835. Since then the most distinguished representative of Taunton has perhaps been that great advocate, Sir Henry James. Since his day it has been consistently conservative, with a majority which, considering the smallness of its electorate, is a considerable one.

Mr. Peel won the seat originally at a by-election in 1909, when he was opposed by a Labor candidate. His majority at the last election was 233, on a poll of some 3300 votes. The election will be interesting as showing the present position of parties in the town, but it is not likely to give any indication of the feelings of the country.

## GANZ PLAYS PIECE COMPOSED BY BOY

NEW YORK—Rudolf Ganz, the Swiss pianist, has come to town again and yesterday afternoon he gave a recital in Carnegie hall. His program contained as its third number a sonata in E major, by Eric Wolfgang Korngold, a boy of 15.

### BOSTON

BOSTON—Clifton Crawford, CASTLE SQUARE—"Madame X," COLONIAL—"The Eucharist," HOLLIS—"The Concert," KILBURN—"Vandellie," MAJESTIC—"The Merry Widow," PARK—Rose Stahl, ST. JAMES—"Don," matinees only, PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli," TREMONT—Henry Miller.

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., Apollo Club concert, Miss Florence Hinkle, soloist. Thursday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Tina Lerner, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Miss Katherine Lincoln. Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., fifth rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, George Proctor, soloist, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Alfred F. Denghausen. Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fifth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, George Proctor, soloist. Sunday 8:15 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 8 p. m., dances by Mme. Mue Adeline Genee and ballet.

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks, BROADWAY—"The Dove of Peace," CANTY—"The Merry Concessions," CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven," COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play," FOLLY—"George M. Cohan," EMPIRE—Mme. Nazimova, ELTINGE—"Within the Law," FORTY-EIGHTH—"The Yellow Jacket," FARRICK—John Mason, FULTON—"The Lady of the Slipper," HARBOUR—"A Rich Man's Son," HILTON—"Under Many Flags," LIBERTY—"Milestones," LYCEUM—Billie Burke, LYRIC—"Julius Caesar," MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money," PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women," REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady," THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Annie Russell com. WEBER—"Scrape of the Pen."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Milestones," BLACKSTONE—"The Siren," COLONIAL—"Ben-Hur," COURT—"Fine Feather," FARRICK—"Miss Princess," GRAND—"The Red Widow," HILTON—"Cyril Scott," LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate," NEW KINGS—"Chauncey Olcott," OLYMPIC—"The Million," POWERS—"Mrs. Fiske."



# Leading Events in Athletic World Football in the East

## EAST WILL HAVE TWO BIG FOOTBALL GAMES SATURDAY

Harvard Faces Dartmouth in the Stadium While Yale Goes to Princeton to Play on Osborn Field—How They Shape Up

**FOOTBALL RESULTS**

Harvard 9, Vanderbilt 3.  
Yale 10, Brown 0.  
Columbia 27, West Point 6.  
Dartmouth 24, Cornell 0.  
Princeton 54, New York University 0.  
Lehigh 3, Swarthmore 3.  
Bucknell 17, Annapolis 7.  
Worcester 1, 14, Amherst 13.  
Pennsylvania 27, Michigan 21.  
Syracuse 30, Lafayette 7.  
Williams 10, Wesleyan 7.  
Andover 7, Exeter 0.  
Princeton 1916 3, Yale 1916 3.  
Colby 35, Bates 10.  
Massachusetts A. C. 21, N. H. State 3.  
Trinity 32, Hartford 0.  
Fordham 13, Middlebury 6.  
Wisconsin 64, Arkansas 7.  
Iowa 13, Indiana 6.  
Purdue 8, Utah 0.  
Notre Dame 47, St. Louis 7.  
St. Lawrence 19, Hamilton 6.  
Maine 17, Bowdoin 0.  
Chicago 3, Northwestern 0.  
Case 27, Kenyon 0.  
Ohio State 22, Oberlin 17.  
Butgers 21, Rensselaer P. I. 0.  
Springfield T. S. 7, Tufts 6.  
Harvard 1916 3, Wesleyan 7.  
Holy Cross 34, Vermont 0.  
Georgetown 84, Washington College 0.  
Maryland A. C. 15, Calumet 7.  
W. & L. 20, Virginia P. I. 6.  
Gettysburg 27, Delaware College 0.  
Muhlenberg 7, P. & M. 0.  
Kentucky State 64, Hanover 0.  
Michigan A. C. 61, Mount Union 20.  
Norwich 36, Middlebury 6.  
West Virginia 23, Marietta 6.  
De Pauw 24, Rose P. I. 0.  
Colgate 27, Rochester 0.  
Wabash 7, Earlham 0.  
Wyoming 14, South Dakota Mines 3.  
Washington 19, Kansas 0.  
Missouri 17, Drake 14.  
Nebraska 54, Doane 0.  
Colorado 8, Utah 0.  
Denver 44, Baker 0.  
Washington 27, Drury 12.  
California 3, Stanford 3 (Rugby).

With two games in the East next Saturday rated as championship contests, all eyes of the eastern football world will be turned toward Osborn field, Princeton, and the Harvard stadium, where Princeton will battle with Yale and Harvard will meet Dartmouth. These two contests are expected to furnish some of the hardest fought football of the year and a real semi-final round to the eastern championship, which will be decided on Yale field on the following Saturday, when Harvard faces Yale.

Based on the showing made by the four elevens to date, Princeton appears to have a shade the better of Yale, with Harvard a favorite over Dartmouth. Should Princeton win from Yale it would no doubt take away some of the interest in the Yale-Harvard game; but those who have followed the big teams this fall are generally figuring that it will be a battle royal when Yale and Harvard meet, irrespective of how the two teams come out in their games next Saturday.

There is no data on hand from which to figure on whether or not the Harvard eleven has improved since the Princeton game. The substitutes were used against Vanderbilt Saturday, with the exception of Felton who did Harvard's punting most of the time and

Hardwick who was used one period. The rest of the work was done by men who will go into the Dartmouth and Yale games only as substitutes. That Harvard will be strong in most any position should substitute be necessary was apparent from the playing of these against the southerners. Harvard outplayed Vanderbilt in almost every department of the game. Vanderbilt's greatest ground-gaining play was on a delayed pass through Harvard's left guard and it was doubtful if this play would have worked against the first-string guard the way it did against the substitute. Vanderbilt has a number of very good players but the long trip unquestionably slowed them up considerably.

Princeton had the easiest kind of a game with New York University, and despite the absence of Captain Pendleton, Andrews, Phillips and Logan scored almost at will. That the defeat at the hands of Harvard has served to wake the Tigers up appears to be certain, and it is expected that it will send them into the Yale game determined to put up their best game of the year.

That Dartmouth is going to furnish Harvard a great battle is felt to be the case by all at Hanover. The team has been coming along rapidly since meeting Princeton, and the game with Cornell Saturday should have given the men just the experience and confidence necessary to insure their best against the Crimson. University of Maine captured the state championship by defeating Bowdoin in the final game. Colby finished a good second. The Maine eleven this fall was a very strong team, and backed up by such a brilliant punter as Captain Shepherd, was fully entitled to championship honors.

University of Pennsylvania is now looking forward to its remaining games with much more confidence than has been shown at Philadelphia in over a month. The victory over Michigan turned the tide of fortunes and placed the Red and Blue in a good mood to prepare for Cornell Thanksgiving day. While Cornell failed to hold Dartmouth, the Ithacans showed a decided improvement over their previous work and are working with a most sportsmanlike spirit to develop their best eleven for the Pennsylvania game.

Andover and Exeter academies have closed their seasons of 1912 and for the eighth successive time Andover has triumphed. The victory is a tribute to Coach Lillard who has succeeded in developing the new game to a marked degree. Exeter has never been able to master this style of play and until it does, Andover is pretty sure to keep up its successful work.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Columbia defeated Princeton at soccer football, Saturday, 4 to 1.

The Yale soccer football team defeated Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Saturday, 3 to 1.

Chisholm Beach defeated John Naething Saturday, for the golf championship of the New York A. C. 5 and 4.

W. J. Travis of Garden City won the Atlantic City fall golf tournament Saturday, defeating H. J. Topping of Greenwich in the final, 8 to 7.

Joseph Folger and J. F. Moran won the six-day bicycle race at Boston, Saturday, with Root and Hehr second and J. Bedell and Pye third. The distance covered was 1390 miles, 1 lap.

Princeton defeated Columbia in their dual cross-country run Saturday, 22 points to 43. Richard of Columbia finished first in 36 minutes 3 seconds, five yards a head of Stickney of Princeton.

Cornell defeated Pennsylvania in their varsity cross-country run, Saturday, 22 points to 42. Captain J. P. Jones of Cornell finished first and made a new record of 27 minutes 23 seconds for the 5 1/2 mile course.

W. J. Kramer of the Long Island A. C. won his third successive metropolitan senior cross-country championship, Saturday, in 34 minutes 37 2/5 seconds. T. Johanson of the I. A. A. C. was second and F. Bellars, N. Y. A. C. third. The team trophy was won by the I. A. A. C. with 42 points, the N. Y. A. C. being second with 64. Johanson ran under protest and should his point be thrown out, it will put the I. A. A. C. and N. Y. A. C. in a tie for the team title.

**MUST FILE APPLICATIONS**  
NEW YORK—Robert C. Watson, secretary of the United States Golf Association, has sent the following announcement to each active golf club a member of the association: "Any active club wishing to hold a championship event shall, on or before Dec. 1, file its application with the secretary, and such application shall be included by the secretary in the notice of the annual meeting. This, of course, applies to the open, amateur and the women's championships, held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. If your club wishes to make application to hold any one of these events kindly let me know at once."

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Treasurer McRoy of the Red Sox is in Chicago today, where he will be joined by his family and proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for a few days.

President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals announced that he has signed Manager W. F. Dahlen to handle that club again in 1913.

The first payment on the Louisville club of the American association was made Saturday, and it is expected the new owners will take charge this week.

President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals announced Saturday that ex-Manager F. I. Chance had been sold to Cincinnati for the waver price of \$1500.

On learning that President Murphy had sold him to the Cincinnati Nationals, ex-Manager Chance announced that he would not join the team unless he received \$20,000.

Secretary Herman Nickerson of the Boston Nationals appeared at the club's headquarters in the Paddock building this morning. Mr. Nickerson will not take up his duties regularly until a week from today.

The Boston American league club are to have offices down town for the winter. They are to be located on the fifth floor of the Tremont building. The moving process begins today, and soon Fenway park will be closed completely until work begins in preparation for the regular season.

Extensive alterations are under way at the local National league headquarters. A partition has been taken out, thereby throwing one of the four former rooms into a large one, where the office force, under the direction of Secretary Nickerson will hold forth. At present the arrangement is the small entrance and ante-room, the large room and President Gaffney's private office. New furniture, rugs, etc., have been purchased.

## PAGE AFTER FOGEL'S CLUB

L. C. Page, the Boston book publisher and former part owner of the Boston Nationals, heads one of the syndicates which are trying to buy the Philadelphia Nationals from Horace Fogel. Mr. Page has long been suspected of a strong desire to get back into baseball, in which combined sport and business he continues to be greatly interested.

## OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES 1912

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American league statistician

### CLUB BATTING

| Philadelphia | Games | AB    | R   | H     | 2B  | 3B  | HR | SH  | SB  | Pct  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|
| Boston       | 133   | 5,111 | 779 | 1,442 | 203 | 108 | 22 | 301 | 250 | .282 |
| Cleveland    | 134   | 4,066 | 794 | 1,403 | 208 | 85  | 28 | 190 | 186 | .277 |
| Detroit      | 135   | 5,148 | 676 | 1,404 | 220 | 75  | 10 | 208 | 195 | .273 |
| New York     | 134   | 5,146 | 720 | 1,374 | 192 | 87  | 18 | 151 | 275 | .267 |
| Washington   | 133   | 5,080 | 620 | 1,321 | 179 | 78  | 18 | 152 | 245 | .260 |
| Chicago      | 134   | 5,070 | 598 | 1,299 | 197 | 86  | 17 | 144 | 262 | .256 |
| St. Louis    | 135   | 4,827 | 628 | 1,319 | 178 | 79  | 17 | 211 | 212 | .254 |
| St. Louis    | 137   | 5,085 | 552 | 1,232 | 165 | 60  | 19 | 139 | 176 | .248 |

### INDIVIDUAL BATTING

|                         | Games | AB  | R   | H   | 2B | 3B | HR | TR  | SH | SB   | Pct |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|------|-----|
| Cobb, Detroit           | 140   | 553 | 119 | 227 | 30 | 23 | 7  | 324 | 8  | .311 |     |
| Jackson, Cleveland      | 152   | 572 | 121 | 226 | 44 | 26 | 3  | 331 | 15 | .303 |     |
| Speaker, Boston         | 153   | 580 | 126 | 222 | 53 | 13 | 9  | 328 | 7  | .302 |     |
| Barton, Chicago         | 151   | 565 | 121 | 226 | 44 | 26 | 3  | 331 | 15 | .303 |     |
| Lajoie, Cleveland       | 117   | 448 | 66  | 165 | 34 | 4  | 0  | 207 | 17 | .268 |     |
| Lelievre, New York      | 96    | 149 | 12  | 54  | 6  | 7  | 2  | 80  | 0  | .262 |     |
| Gallin, Philadelphia    | 153   | 543 | 137 | 180 | 25 | 11 | 0  | 230 | 29 | .261 |     |
| Baker, Philadelphia     | 149   | 577 | 116 | 200 | 40 | 21 | 0  | 312 | 11 | .261 |     |
| Beach, Detroit          | 23    | 70  | 8   | 27  | 5  | 1  | 0  | 34  | 3  | .242 |     |
| Cree, New York          | 95    | 190 | 25  | 63  | 11 | 6  | 0  | 86  | 1  | .232 |     |
| McInnes, Philadelphia   | 153   | 568 | 83  | 186 | 25 | 13 | 3  | 246 | 29 | .227 |     |
| Crawford, Detroit       | 149   | 581 | 81  | 180 | 30 | 21 | 4  | 273 | 19 | .225 |     |
| Roth, Chicago           | 148   | 512 | 75  | 142 | 21 | 6  | 2  | 238 | 4  | .223 |     |
| Henrikson, Boston       | 37    | 56  | 20  | 18  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 23  | 0  | .221 |     |
| Williams, Washington    | 96    | 157 | 14  | 50  | 11 | 4  | 0  | 69  | 3  | .218 |     |
| E. Murphy, Philadelphia | 33    | 44  | 24  | 70  | 11 | 4  | 0  | 69  | 6  | .217 |     |
| Gardner, Boston         | 143   | 517 | 88  | 163 | 24 | 18 | 3  | 232 | 16 | .215 |     |
| Chapman, Cleveland      | 131   | 109 | 29  | 34  | 6  | 3  | 0  | 46  | 12 | .212 |     |
| Easterly, Chicago       | 22    | 73  | 10  | 23  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 10  | 2  | .212 |     |
| Laporte, Washington     | 119   | 402 | 45  | 125 | 20 | 5  | 1  | 158 | 14 | .211 |     |
| Brief, St. Louis        | 15    | 42  | 9   | 13  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 16  | 4  | .210 |     |
| Turner, Cleveland       | 54    | 114 | 14  | 34  | 4  | 1  | 0  | 136 | 17 | .210 |     |
| Krug, Boston            | 15    | 39  | 6   | 12  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 16  | 3  | .208 |     |
| Milan, Washington       | 154   | 601 | 105 | 184 | 19 | 11 | 1  | 228 | 5  | .206 |     |
| Gandil, Washington      | 117   | 443 | 59  | 135 | 20 | 15 | 2  | 191 | 18 | .206 |     |
| Griggs, Cleveland       | 98    | 273 | 29  | 83  | 16 | 7  | 0  | 113 | 7  | .204 |     |
| Pratt, St. Louis        | 151   | 570 | 76  | 172 | 26 | 15 | 5  | 243 | 12 | .202 |     |
| Wagner, Boston          | 49    | 98  | 10  | 28  | 6  | 1  | 0  | 30  | 1  | .202 |     |
| Oldring, Philadelphia   | 98    | 265 | 61  | 119 | 14 | 5  | 1  | 146 | 18 | .201 |     |
| Wolverton, New York     | 33    | 50  | 6   | 15  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 18  | 1  | .200 |     |
| McConnell, New York     | 143   | 519 | 54  | 114 | 14 | 4  | 0  | 124 | 9  | .200 |     |
| Bodie, Chicago          | 137   | 472 | 53  | 128 | 24 | 7  | 5  | 192 | 18 | .200 |     |
| Jones, Detroit          | 97    | 316 | 54  | 93  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 102 | 12 | .200 |     |
| Rapp, Philadelphia      | 102   | 324 | 53  | 109 | 13 | 7  | 0  | 102 | 12 | .200 |     |
| Williams, St. Louis     | 64    | 216 | 32  | 63  | 13 | 7  | 2  | 96  | 3  | .200 |     |
| Shotton, St. Louis      | 154   | 580 | 87  | 168 | 15 | 8  | 2  | 206 | 6  | .200 |     |
| Hollins, Chicago        | 153   | 570 | 76  | 172 | 26 | 15 | 5  | 243 | 12 | .200 |     |
| Wood, Boston            | 43    | 124 | 17  | 36  | 13 | 1  | 1  | 54  | 0  | .200 |     |
| Strunk, Philadelphia    | 120   | 412 | 58  | 119 | 13 | 12 | 3  | 105 | 25 | .200 |     |
| Paddock, New York       | 143   | 519 | 54  | 114 | 14 | 4  | 0  | 124 | 9  | .200 |     |
| Deleahanty, Detroit     | 78    | 296 | 34  | 76  | 14 | 1  | 0  | 92  | 8  | .200 |     |
| Johnson, Cleveland      | 101   | 310 | 32  | 78  | 10 | 1  | 1  | 178 | 16 | .200 |     |
| Callahan, Chicago       | 111   | 408 | 45  | 111 | 9  | 7  | 0  | 15  | 1  | .200 |     |
| Steen, Cleveland        | 22    | 48  | 5   | 13  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 15  | 1  | .200 |     |
| Plank, Philadelphia     | 34    | 90  | 5   | 24  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 108 | 11 | .200 |     |
| Storval, Chicago        | 83    | 270 | 18  | 45  | 7  | 1  | 0  | 132 | 22 | .200 |     |
| Hall, Boston            | 32    | 75  | 10  | 29  | 4  | 12 | 5  | 210 | 28 | .200 |     |
| Storrett, New York      | 66    | 230 | 30  | 61  | 14 | 7  | 1  | 82  | 6  | .200 |     |
| Johnson, Washington     | 101   | 310 | 32  | 78  | 10 | 1  | 1  | 178 | 16 | .200 |     |
| Zinn, New York          | 108   | 401 | 50  | 113 | 10 | 11 | 1  | 148 | 14 | .200 |     |
| Carigan, Boston         | 87    | 296 | 34  | 76  | 14 | 1  | 0  | 92  | 8  | .200 |     |
| Johnson, Chicago        | 101   | 310 | 32  | 78  | 10 | 1  | 1  | 178 | 16 | .200 |     |
| Barry, Philadelphia     | 139   | 483 | 76  | 126 | 19 | 9  | 0  | 132 | 1  | .200 |     |
| Stange, Detroit         | 119   | 384 | 35  | 103 | 9  | 4  | 0  | 120 | 8  | .200 |     |
| Beck, Chicago           | 101   | 310 | 32  | 78  | 10 | 1  | 1  | 178 | 16 | .200 |     |
| Cady, Boston            | 47    | 135 | 19  | 35  | 13 | 2  | 0  | 102 | 17 | .200 |     |
| Block, Cleveland        | 46    | 136 | 8   | 35  | 5  | 6  | 0  | 52  | 6  | .200 |     |
| Storval, Chicago        | 83    | 270 | 18  | 45  | 7  | 1  | 0  | 132 | 22 | .200 |     |
| Combs, Philadelphia     | 54    | 110 | 10  | 28  | 6  | 1  | 0  | 85  | 4  | .200 |     |
| Birmingham, Cleveland   | 107   | 369 | 49  | 94  | 19 | 3  | 0  | 119 | 16 | .200 |     |
| Storval, Chicago        | 83    | 270 | 18  | 45  | 7  | 1  | 0  | 132 | 22 | .200 |     |
| Olson, Cleveland        | 125   | 467 | 68  | 101 | 17 | 0  | 0  | 128 | 8  | .200 |     |
| Walsh, Philadelphia     | 31    | 107 | 11  | 27  | 8  | 2  | 0  | 39  | 2  | .200 |     |
| Anders, St. Louis       | 101   | 310 | 32  | 78  | 10 | 1  | 1  | 178 | 16 | .200 |     |
| Yerkes, Boston          | 131   | 523 | 73  | 133 | 14 | 12 | 2  | 171 | 26 | .200 |     |
| Nunamaker, Boston       | 35    | 103 | 15  | 26  | 5  | 2  | 0  | 35  | 3  | .200 |     |
| Stephens, St. Louis     | 108   | 375 | 15  | 51  | 5  | 5  | 0  | 68  | 7  | .200 |     |
| Morarity, Detroit       | 105   | 375 | 15  | 51  | 5  | 5  | 0  | 68  | 7  | .200 |     |
| Schaefer, Washington    | 60    | 166 | 21  | 41  | 7  | 3  | 0  | 54  | 4  | .200 |     |
| Walt, Chicago           | 61    | 236 | 12  | 33  | 4  | 4  | 0  | 79  | 5  | .200 |     |
| Walsh, Chicago          | 129   | 420 | 57  | 103 | 12 | 10 | 1  | 138 | 24 | .200 |     |
| Midkiff, New York       | 21    | 68  | 9   | 21  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 22  | 4  | .200 |     |



# New Books—the Field of Literature

## FREDERICK HARRISON'S NEW BOOK COMES CLOSE TO AMERICAN READER

Tribute to Charles Eliot Norton Illuminating—Points in Common with Writers on This Side of Atlantic Seen

### TOUCHES ON TURKEY

FREDERICK HARRISON'S "Among My Books" (Macmillan) will renew wonder at the freshness and virility of the criticism of books and men of which this veteran of the Victorian period is master. Not the least interesting chapter of the book is one that combines and also contrasts impressions of the coronations of Queen Victoria in 1868 and of King George last year. Mr. Harrison writes as a man who has seen and in many cases known personally most of the major figures in British literary and social reform circles during the past half century or more, and also as a Briton to whom America and Americans have had more than passing interest, partially because of two visits in the United States, and also because of frequent intercourse in England with Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton and other men of the same class, if not of the same rank. Indeed, there have been few if any tributes to Professor Norton more just or illuminating than the one found in this book.

Whether the type of man that Norton in America was and Harrison in England is to be perpetuated in the present century, who shall say? Each has had the merit of a certain detachment from the domination of contemporary standards of taste because of a deep love of the classical period of human history. Each has had a way of voicing independent thought and speech, more bluntly expressed however by Harrison. Each, while ardent in admiration for the beautiful, never ceased to be concerned mainly with promotion of ethical ideals. The fine products of Liberalism in its best days in the old and new England, it is not surpris-

ing that Harrison and Norton remained constant friends. The American specialist loved Dante; the Englishman has preferred Milton. Norton, son of a famous Unitarian minister and scholar became, like Emerson, unwilling to bear a religious label or to assume any obligations other than the immediately personal and direct ones that are possible without priest or church. Harrison, chief and almost solitary exponent in England of Comte's Positivism, has been doomed to see his gospel fail to grip the many. It was the way of Professor Norton to abstain from intrusion into the realm of discussion of politics, national or international. Mr. Harrison has never failed to cast his gauntlet into the ring; and few men, not professional journalists, have written as much on contemporary matters for the periodical press as Frederick Harrison has. Frank Sanborn of Concord, whom he resembles in many ways, Edwin D. Mead of Boston, and the late John Bigelow of New York city are men whose names occur in this polemical phase of Harrison's career is considered. Like Harrison, whose fondness for Greek and Latin writers of prose and verse is intimately revealed in the earlier chapters of this book, Mr. Sanborn also has had intense interest in classical history, biography and belles lettres combined with sincere zeal in the combat for ethical and political ideals as fought out in the court of public opinion. Like Mr. Mead Mr. Harrison has been a friend of "little peoples," a foe of militarism, a defender of idealism as over against philistine and practical materialism and naturalism.

Hence it is not an ordinary type of man that the American reader finds revealing himself in this collection of "studies." In his previous books Mr. Harrison has concluded estimates of some of the greatest of Americans and has recorded his impressions of the United States. In this one there is a chapter on Charles Eliot Norton, and also two chapters that have to do with Chatham and the significance of that statesman for America as well as for Great Britain. It would be difficult to name a contem-

rary English author writing on things American, political, literary, unless it were Mr. Bryce or Sir George Trevelyan, who has sensed as accurately as Mr. Harrison has America, as it was up to a decade or two ago. Now the perspective is somewhat changed, as Mr. Harrison would find were he to come here again. At a time when Constantinople is the center of the world's thought by reason of the apparently impending expulsion of the Turk from Europe, it is timely to alight upon such chapters as this book contains, dealing with the Byzantine civilization and the place once filled in Christendom by the eastern church that then centered in Constantinople. It is in reprints of book reviews like these and in other evidences of Mr. Harrison's critical skill which the book contains that a reader comes to understand the value of the kind of education and the sort of intellectual environment which men of the type of Harrison had during the period when the humanities were not challenged as they are today and when knowledge of history, poetry, philosophy and an appreciation of the fine arts was considered as essential to any one who ventured to be a contributor to literature or a critic of it.

There are other of Mr. Harrison's books that disclose more fully than this one does the profound interest in political and social issues which Mr. Harrison has always felt, and always has shown in effective controversial ways. No comment upon his career, however incomplete, should fail to note in him the combination of the civic servant as well as the Positivist propagandist and the lover of literature and art. The ethical values of existence always have banded large, and the corresponding duty to conserve them. Hence the slashing onslaught on Rodin's impressionistic sculpture with its perversions and caricatures found in this collection of essays.

Americans have abundant reason to feel kindly toward Mr. Harrison. He has done justice to great personalities in national history, to the wholesome result of the democratic experiment, and to the far-reaching effect upon the world of the vast American republican enterprise.

interested in the personalities of these men, who were so great in impersonating others, and often so small in the daily round of their own lives, this book may be a means of awaking a line of thought as to where the actor in every individual character begins and ends, and as to how far these great exponents of the thoughts of others had a real understanding of the characters they so ably represented. It is certain that Garrison and Keane showed enormous application in the study of their respective parts, yet what is to be said of the child Betty who received from Home such eulogistic praise? This extraordinary boy, who became so amiable a man, cannot certainly be judged from any ordinary standpoint. Indeed, the short account of the young Roscius given by Mr. Armstrong is not the least interesting chapter in this book of many curious characters.

### NEW BOOKS

"A Book of Famous Wits"—By Walter Jerrold. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"Caesar Borgia"—By John Leslie Garner. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"Uncle Noah's Christmas Inspiration"—By Leona Dalrymple. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"Color Harmony in Dress"—By George Ashdown Audsley. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"A City School Girl"—By May Baldwin. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"The Captain of the King's Guard"—By E. H. Currey. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"Tabitha Smallways"—By Raymond Jacobs. R. N. New York. McBride, Nast & Co.  
"San Francisco as It Was, as It Is, and How to See It"—By Helen Throop Purdy. San Francisco. Paul Elder & Co.  
"The Dramatic Method of Teaching"—By Finlay-Johnson. Boston. Ginn & Co.

### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany road will inaugurate its winter schedule Nov. 24, with few changes to local service. The Twentieth Century Limited will arrive at the South station at 11:55 a. m. instead of 11:50 and depart at 12:30 noon instead of 1:30 p. m. The Chicago special will leave at 10:30 a. m. instead of 11:30 a. m.

Frank Newhall has been appointed assistant train master of the southern division, Boston & Maine, with headquarters at the North station.

The private car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines early today en route from Prides Crossing, Mass., to New York city.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine handled six trains of bituminous coal out of Mystic wharf yard early today for northern New England points.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany will place in service at the South station and Exeter street yard four modern super-heating switch engines, on the change of time, for the purpose of handling extra switching promptly involved in the new yard schedule.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, has a large force of track men laying new steel on tracks 18 to 21, inclusive, in the South station train shed.

The New York Central railway's agricultural exhibition car is operating over the Harlem division and the west end of the Boston & Albany road between Chatham and Albany.

The New Haven road has added new coaches to the Boston & Albany, New York via Springfield express.

**BRITISH MINISTER PASSES AWAY**  
NEW YORK.—Sir Reginald Lister, British minister to Morocco since 1908, has passed away, says a Tangier despatch to the New York Herald.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### EQUILIBRIUM RESTORED

The speakers and the prophets cease, The meetings and parades are o'er; And now we echo each to each: "I wonder what's the football score!" —Baltimore Sun.

### MOTTO IN VERNACULAR

Now it's over, Why regret it? Get together, Let's forget it. —Detroit Free Press.

### PROPORTION CRITICIZED

"I'm a self-made man," said the proud individual. "Well, you are all right except as to your head," commented the listener. "How's that?" "The part you talk with is too big for the part you think with." —Milwaukee Journal.

### GAINING PROMINENCE

"A man came to town the other day and hadn't been here more than 24 hours before everybody was looking up to him." "How did that happen?" "He got the contract to paint the flag." —Detroit Free Press.

staff of our tallest building."—St. Louis Republican.

### RULE FAILS SOMETIMES

"You can't judge a man by his clothes." "True," replied Miss Cayenne. "Boston, once the home of the bluestocking, is now headquarters for the Red Sox." —Washington Star.

### STORY OF PORK

Minnesota farmers are taking hops to the South St. Paul market in auto trucks. If pork keeps on going up it will be entitled to ride in taxicabs. —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### A POSSIBLE REASON

"Why is it that football players don't wear their hair long any more?" "I don't know. Maybe they think they may be mistaken for fiddlers." —Chicago Record-Herald.

### MORE THAN ONE WAY

"Always hit the line hard, my boy." "Oh, I don't know, dad. Sometimes it pays to try a run around the end." —Detroit Free Press.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

MATTERS of public interest are discussed in the following editorial excerpts:

**NEWARK NEWS**—While as yet it may be a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, the report of the commissioner of banking of Texas attracts attention from the fact that it contains a distinct recommendation against permitting private banks to do business as such in that state. When Oklahoma and Kansas came out with an insistence on a plan for guaranteeing bank deposits, the banking world stood aghast at the radical nature of the proposition. Yet one finds in a proposed substitute for the Aldrich bill, by a committee of banking experts and economists, something very similar thereto, a scheme to set aside a small portion of banking profits annually to create a fund for the insurance of repayment of deposits by defaulting institutions. This reference is made merely to show how the approximately impossible, so called, may happen.

The Texas banking commissioner believes private banks should be prohibited from operating in Texas; and, by a parity of reasoning, anywhere else, because he says their immunity from state examination and regulation leaves the public without adequate protection from banks of that character not well or honestly operated. No one will doubt, or object, to the declaration that banks are public institutions, as much so as railroads and steamship lines and telephone and telegraph companies. In fact, government and state regulation of banks recognizes this fully. . . . What would become of the August Belmont & Co.'s, the American branch of the Rothschilds, the J. P. Morgans, the Kuhn-Loeb's, and others among the older and stronger banking institutions of the world? The reply of Texas is easy to guess: Take out state or federal charters as state or national banks, of course. Judging by the way evolution and popular opinion is calling for new ways of doing old things, it would not be past comprehension if something was done, some day, to bring all private banks under public supervision. Stranger things have happened.

**NEW YORK TRIBUNE**—We may call it luxury, or we may call it simple convenience, but there is no getting away from the conviction that the thing itself—to wit, the modern method of doing retail business—is an essential and considerable factor in the increased cost of living. . . . Years ago a housewife went to the butcher's with a basket and carried her purchases home, wrapped in brown paper. Now she telephones to the marketman, or he sends a messenger to her house to receive her orders, and the goods are sent to her in a paraffined wrapper and in an automobile delivery cart. The telephone, the messenger, the wrapper and the cart and its driver must all be paid for by the consumer. Soda crackers in an ornamental lined box cost more than those sold in bulk from a barrel. Lard in a sealed tin pail or butter in an ornate packet must be more expensive than it used to be when scooped from a tub and dropped into the crock which the housewife sent or took to the shop for it. So with a hundred other articles. They are stored, packed, sold and delivered in much more expensive ways than they were, and the additional expense comes out of the pockets of the consumers. In some respects it is luxury. In some it is convenience. In some it is sanitation. In some it is simple neatness and cleanliness. But which ever it is, we greatly doubt if the average consumer, even the one who grumbles most at the increased cost of living, would willingly go back to the old order of things, even if by so doing prices could be put back to the old figure.

**MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE**—Heavy marketing of wheat by the farmers of the country continues and the weekly accumulations in the visible supply are now liberal, although the total stock is still well under the reserve at this time last year. The commercial absorption, which is unusually broad, has moderated to some degree and has resulted in the establishment of lower prices for wheat. The large movement from first hands in the United States and Canada has been felt less in the terminal markets of North America owing to the strong tendency of prices abroad caused by small stocks and further strengthened by the political complications in the near east. Large export sales from this side were made at the height of the alarm that spread over Europe which advanced domestic prices, but the subsidence of the scare abroad has checked this foreign demand and American markets have been forced down by the weight of primary receipts. While the dependable sources of supply are now the United States and Canada, after the first of the year there will be a new selling competitor in the market, Argentina. Crop advances from that part of the world have been quite favorable and European importers are confident that there will be no scarcity of wheat throughout the season. The South American country, however, will soon become an important factor in the international market and a speculative influence because the harvest is still a month hence, and there is the liability that present prospects may not be maintained. The developments in the international market have dominated the domestic market ever since the Balkan situation became acute. Liverpool has set the pace and now that that market has slackened with the let-up in the export demand, domestic prices are feeling full weight of the present large domestic crop movement.

**CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD**—The success of the trial of Diesel internal combustion engines on the steamship Selandia between London and Bangkok a few months ago is reported to have increased greatly the construction

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| Pointed Fox Neckpieces—          | 35.00, | 39.75, | 85.00 |

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## LITERARY NOTES

The favorite poem of President-elect Wilson is said to be Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior."

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, whose studies of American private school, college and university life have recently attracted attention, is now in England making an investigation of English public schools and universities.

Admirers of Edith Wharton's introspective method and super-refined style will find in "The Reef," which D. Appleton & Co. publish this week, her most important book since she wrote "The House of Mirth."

A writer in the Dial says that if Constantinople falls into the hands of Christians and the cross is regnant in St. Sophia as it once was, then the thousands of manuscripts known to be in the vaults of the latter edifice may come to light. He points out that possibly the lost books of Livy, the missing tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophocles and the poems of Anacreon and Sappho may be among them.

Present-day Mormonism, about which there is much conflicting opinion as to suppression of polygamy, is soon to be dealt with in a book by Mrs. Reginald Kauffman and her husband.

After Jan. 1, Current Literature, the monthly, will be known as Current Opinion.

The publication of the poems and plays of William Vaughn Moody will give an opportunity for a reappraisal of the achievements and promise of a singer and playwright whose career was all too short.

The widow of T. B. Aldrich has supervised the collecting of poems of one of the finest of America's lapidary poets, previously unpublished.

Mary Johnston's "Cease Firing," appears on Nov. 16. Large advance orders have been filed. Another book dealing with the civil war, which is not without literary charm and distinct individuality of treatment, is "The Sunset of the Confederacy," by Gen. Morris Schaff, which will soon be published by John W. Luce Company.

British literary activity makes possible earlier collection and publication of biographical data about contemporary publicists and political leaders than is possible in the United States. This is apropos "Arthur James Balfour as Philosopher and Thinker, a collection of his non-political writings, speeches and addresses," published by Longmans.

A former student of the Rev. James Woodrow Wilson, uncle of Woodrow Wilson, claims—in the Baltimore Sun—that it was he who probably inspired the poetic prophecy of Sidney Lanier as to America's coming political leader, which Lawrence Turnbull, writing to the same journal, claims has been fulfilled in the President-elect. Lanier was a

pupil of Dr. Wilson at Oglethorpe University, Ga.

Pierre Loti, faithful to his Ottoman friends and to his Orientalism, continues to send forth pathetic pleas at this hour of peril for the Turk.

Kathleen Norris, author of "Mother," now tells with glee of the pleasure she had in dealing with four editors who, prior to publication of the story in the Atlantic Monthly, had rejected the tale. It is said that one of them, when he found that the manuscript had been returned by his readers, forthwith discharged three of them and hired new ones.

Boston, from the pictorial standpoint, has never had a more penetrating observer and fascinating illustrator than L. Hornby, whose drawings will adorn T. R. Sullivan's "Boston, New and Old," which Houghton, Mifflin Company publish this week.

Sidney Brooks' American clientele will be interested in his new book on aspects of the Irish home rule problem.

Gerhart Hauptman is reported as at work on a drama dealing with Homer and his times.

Tunis, by proclamation of the President, has been added to the list of countries with which the United States has reciprocal copyright.

"New York Art" is to be the title of a new monthly magazine, to be edited by Dr. William R. Valentiner, curator of decorative arts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Out from the new schools of journalism connected with American universities is to come a literature of craftsmanship useful to newspaper men unable to attend formal classes of instruction and tied to their desks. Newspaper reporting and correspondence are covered in a manual just issued by Grant Milnor Hyde of the University of Wisconsin school.

Mediating work between nations is one of the highest functions that the modern man can perform, and it is given to journalists and men of letters resident in alien lands to have a share in the process. Anglo-German mutual interests have always been promoted by Sidney Whitman, and are furthered by his new book, "German Memories."

### BOOK REVIEWS

"A Century of Great Actors 1750-1850"—By Cecil Ferard Armstrong, author of "The Dramatic Author's Companion," "The Actor's Companion," etc. 10s. 6d. net. London. Messrs. Mills and Boon.

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Cecil Armstrong, in "A Century of Great Actors," has given



## YOUNG WOMEN OF WATERTOWN, S. D., WORKERS FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM



Monitor Club which makes energetic and successful efforts for advance of better news literature in Watertown, S. D.

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Clean journalism has impressed itself upon this community with such effect that the Monitor Club, which was organized more than a year ago, for the purpose of making people more generally acquainted

with this phase of modern newspaper making, has prospered greatly.

As far back as March, 1911, a Sunday school teacher in this city brought together her class of girls and organized the club. Meetings are held every two weeks. The motto of the club is "Only work; joy comes of itself." Some of

those belonging to the club spent the greater part of their vacation around beautiful Lake Kappeska, and entertained the members there. Mrs. Cora Benestee is president of the organization. The badge is of pink and pale green. Every meeting shows progress and the beneficial influence has been considerable.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### ELMAN WITH PHILHARMONIC

With Mischa Elman as soloist, the Philharmonic Society of New York appeared in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, presenting the following program: Weber, overture "Euryanthe"; Beethoven, symphony No. 5, C minor, Op. 67; Richard Strauss, love scene, "Feuersnot"; Brahms, concerto for violin, D major, Op. 77; Liszt, symphonic poem "Tasso." Applause was bestowed on Mischa Elman at the close of the performance of the Brahms concerto in just the same large measure as it would have been if the occasion were his own. The audience, which filled the hall to its full seating and standing capacity, was divided into two camps, one prepared to hear a visiting orchestra present a program with the help of a distinguished soloist and expecting to have things go in the manner prescribed by Boston Symphony concert usage; the other there to hear the most brilliant violinist of the day play his instrument with some obliging musicians from New York as his accompanists.

A violin concerto is usually long enough for the most enthusiastic listener; a composition of any kind by Brahms rarely ends too soon, even for those who have been taught by their conservatory professors to regard it as one of the greatest modern manifestations of the musical art. But the Brahms work as performed by Elman was too short for the large student portion of the audience of Sunday afternoon, the part that did not want to be bound by the Symphony concert tradition of no encores. The violinist could only repay his applause with bows. Mr. Strinsky had to proceed with the "Tasso" tone poem, as the program prescribed. He handled the camp of the enthusiasts with great tact.

Mr. Elman gave an interpretation of the concerto in perfect keeping with all its moods as a symphonic composition. He executed the difficult passages of the opening movement without the least virtuoso ostentation. He played the expository part of the work in a most straightforward manner, and thought constantly of the composer's purposes. In the second movement, when he might have been pardoned for taking the course of interpretation into his own hands he gave himself up to a joint reading of the flowing melodies and smooth rhythms with the conductor and his men. In the last and most brilliant of the three movements he took advantage of all the independence the composer allowed the solo instrument and became the characteristic Elman of sparkling wit and repartee. It was for the reading of the first two movements of the work that one camp of the audience was grateful; it was for the reading of the last movement that the other camp was almost vociferous.

Mr. Strinsky brought to Boston an orchestra of such capability in execution and of such well-considered tone balance, that he could interpret Weber, Beethoven and Liszt to his last desire. It is an orchestra of such improved quality both for mass and for solo effects that it would never be recognized as the organization of a few years ago. It is at the same time an instrument of the highest efficiency and of the greatest possible individuality. The string groups work distinct when the demand of a passage is contrapuntal; they are blended when the demand is harmonic. The wind instruments are related to the strings to an internal of tonal proportion that is very meritorious. No department is allowed to assume itself as a department; yet each represents clearly in its utterance when it is held in turn to speak.

Most effective is Mr. Strinsky's group of commencing players. Each string section is as perfect as possible. The first violins Mr. Elman placed as they would be in

a theater pit. The basses are bunched together behind the first violins, instead of being distributed along the back of the platform as a distant border line. The horns are behind the second violins. The heavy brass is at the very back of the center, behind the wood wind. This arrangement brings the bass tuba next to the string bass, where it would seem to belong. The most significant result of the arrangement is the homogeneity of first violin and of double bass tone. A striking effect of color comes from the separation of the horns from the bassoons. The bassoons are given their proper influence in the wood choir as a foundation tone. The horns have their due solo prominence, both in music of the Fifth Symphony classic type and in that of the Strauss modern dramatic type.

Mr. Strinsky conducts not a little in the manner of Arthur Nikisch, directing the phrasing of his themes note by note rather than measuring out the melodic line in so many bars. The time rhythm with him is of less account than the phrase rhythm. He allows the change of harmony to urge the accent on the strong beat by its own compulsion. With his baton hand he governs the phrase in its broad outline; with his left hand he inserts color accents, now bringing out a special color from the central tone groups, now bidding the violins make a sudden outburst of power and sink back again as quickly into the general tone mass.

This style of conducting had especially satisfactory outcome in the "Euryanthe" overture and in the first movement of the Fifth symphony. Short motives in introductory passages and long, melodious subjects in contrast with them all made their point in the symphonic scheme. Both expositions and development portions made their intellectual appeal. In the last movement of the symphony Mr. Strinsky exhibited a self-restraint that was not a little surprising in a man of his vigor of temperament. He gave the movement grandeur of reading, without letting the orchestration take on an obtrusively modern character. In his mild treatment of the piccolo passages at the close he was judicious to a degree. His reading had continuity of a rare kind.

The highly-colored and dramatic portions of the program, such as "Feuersnot" and "Tasso," are admirably performed. And in these two compositions, the conductor was inclined to let the exuberance of Strauss and Liszt make their appeal directly. With all his own vitality of disposition he never thrust himself between the composer and the listener.

At no point in the program did Mr. Strinsky fall short of being a great interpreter except, perhaps, in the scherzo of the fifth symphony and in the accompanying music of the last movement of the concerto. In passages such as these the conductor must simply take things in his own hands, just as he must in the more intellectual parts of symphonic works. Musical humor can be interpreted only by a musical humorist. Passages that have laughter in them will not, like sentimental, romantic and highly tragic passages, take care of themselves. Mr. Strinsky has studied in the Nikisch school, a listener must needs be persuaded, for his methods of treating the serious moments of interpretation. The Weingartner school has something to teach him, so a listener must conclude, for a style of reading passages in lighter vein.

**GIVE CONCERT FOR CHARITY**  
Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Sousa's band will give a concert in the Mechanics building, under the auspices of Aleppo temple, Mystic Shrine, for the benefit of the charity fund.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### ROXBURY

The class in orchestral music of the Roxbury league will meet Friday evenings, with Fritz Zahn of the Boston Symphony orchestra as leader. The junior city council has organized and elected, Alexander D. Luft, president; John J. McCann, clerk; James C. Mears, messenger.

The theme for the Tuesday Club meeting in headquarters tomorrow will be Browning and the speaker Miss Jane Pratt of Deerfield, Mass.

### QUINCY

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening. At a meeting of the Rand and Walther classes of the Wollaston Baptist church in chapel Sunday noon former Mayor B. B. Johnson of Waltham delivered an address.

Miss Nellie Crittenden entertains the members of Queen Esther Circle, King's Daughters, at her home, 182 Taylor street, this evening.

### DUXBURY

The Home Workers of the Pilgrim Congregational church will conduct a Christmas sale in Grand Army hall Dec. 11 and a home talent entertainment will be given.

The Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian church will have its annual holiday sale and supper at the parish house the afternoon and evening of Dec. 4.

### STONEHAM

Pe-ahm-e-squet, an Indian maiden of the Chippewa tribe, will entertain the Woman's Club in the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon, giving Indian songs, legends, dances and music on the harp. The Judson Boys' club will resume its meeting this evening in the Baptist church.

### WEYMOUTH

The Rev. James L. Fowle, for many years a missionary in Cesarea, Turkey, spoke at the Old North Congregational church Sunday morning.

The Rev. Charles Clark, new pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church, and Mrs. Clark will be given a reception in the vestry Wednesday evening.

### PEMBROKE

Miss Helen Burgess has been appointed teacher in the public schools of Carver.

The Rev. Ellsworth Phillips has been called to the pastorate of the Central Congregational church, Worcester.

Pembroke Grange has organized a degree staff.

### HANOVER

The annual twilight party of the Hanover Social Club will be held at Odd Fellows' hall Thanksgiving Day.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the North Hanover fire department will hold its annual fair at North Hanover Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

### BRAINTREE

General Sylvanus Thayer Relief Corps will observe its silver anniversary in Grand Army hall Thursday evening.

The choir of the First Congregational church will present the drama, "The Mistakes of Minerva" in Cohato hall Tuesday evening.

### ROCKLAND

Miss Fannie Swanson, a teacher in the Market street school, has taken a position at Peabody.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wright will pass the winter in Florida.

The Union Glee Club holds a poverty party in the opera house this evening.

### READING

Tomorrow evening Miss Helen A. Brown will entertain the Shakespeare class of the Woman's Club.

### AVON

The senior class of the high school will present soon the drama "Out of Town" in Gifford hall.

### STUDIO NOTES

Miss Minnie Hayden announces a concert by the Hayden Ladies quartet at studio 25, Steinert hall, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock.

The assisting artists will be Miss Gladys Lott, reader, and Almon Cakes, baritone. The members of the quartet are Edna Howard Sherman, first soprano; Anna Hayden Worden, second soprano; Helen Adams, first alto; Elizabeth McLean, second alto.

fleets of the marine corps during the coming year. The retirement of officers who are carried as additional numbers in their respective grades will not create vacancies.

There remains to be retired this year but one officer, Medical Director R. C. Persons.

The examination of 11 candidates, the third contingent for appointment as assistant paymasters in the navy, is in progress at the Washington navy yard. The vacancies include the five created by the naval appropriation act which remain unfilled and two caused by the retirement of Paymaster Harry H. Balthis and Pay Director James S. Phillips, on his own application after 30 years' service. There will be an examination of candidates before the end of the present fiscal year in anticipation of the 10 original vacancies, created by the latest naval appropriation act to occur on July 1 next year.

Letters of commendation were sent by the secretary of the navy yesterday to five civilians near Chicago who assisted in the rescue and care of the recruits from the North Chicago naval training school Sept. 15. The letters were sent to Herbert L. Flint, Stewart Grant, Dwight Budd and Leo Butman of Lake Bluff and Stanley Field of Lake Forest.

There are no retirements among officers of the pay corps, among the chaplains, the naval constructors, or the of-

## GRAND RAPIDS READY FOR SECOND ANNUAL LAND AND APPLE SHOW

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Michigan apples—"the fruit with the flavor"—is a subject that is occupying much of the attention of western Michigan at present, with Grand Rapids as the focal point.

At this season the Michigan apple becomes the king of the famous fruit belt, and Michigan's immense resources as an apple-growing state come into special notice through the Michigan Land and Apple show, which will be held in the Coliseum at Grand Rapids Nov. 12-16. This will be the second annual show, and will follow closely along the lines of the first, which was such a success last year.

### State Raises Many Apples

Some idea of the vast resources of Michigan as an apple-growing state is given by the fact that its crop this season was 10,000,000 bushels. The Michigan apple boom is largely the result of the wide publicity which has been given the western apple through the land show held in Chicago three years ago, when the Michigan apples compared so favorably with the western product that the Michigan fruit took several prizes. The fine point in the Michigan fruit is its flavor.

After exhibiting twice in Chicago the Michigan growers decided to exhibit in their own state. The first Michigan apple show, held last year, was managed by the Grand Rapids Evening Press, and proved such a success in the way of giving an impetus to the fruit-growing business, and produced such practical results to the growers that it was decided to make it an annual event. This year the intrepid back of the show include the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, the Western Michigan Development bureau, the Michigan State Horticultural society and the Michigan Agricultural College.

When it is remembered that Michigan ranks first in the Union in the production of beefs, first in beans, second in hay, third in potatoes and third in apples, and is well up in the list in her other farm products, and that her famous "fruit with a flavor" has attained a national reputation, it follows that the Michigan Land and Apple show is a very important enterprise to the people of the state.

The officers of the Michigan Land and Apple show are: President, Carroll F. Sweet of Grand Rapids; first vice-president, D. H. Day of Glen Haven; second vice-president, Herbert A. Knott, Grand Rapids; treasurer, Robert D. Graham, Grand Rapids; general manager, John L. Gibson, Traverse City; secretary, Charles Huggett of Grand Rapids, secretary of the Association of Commerce.

### Show Objects Told

Beside showing something of the immense resources of Michigan land, and its rich productivity, the land and apple show is of value to the farmers and fruit growers, in showing them the best of the modern methods of fruit growing.

as well as the best methods in packing and marketing the fruit.

The western apple growers are in advance of the Michigan growers in the matter of packing and marketing the output. Apple growing is a comparatively new occupation on the irrigated lands of the West, and the newest methods have been applied from the first; while in Michigan apple raising has been taken so much as a matter of course that the farmers have not all been taking advantage of the advanced methods of growing and packing. Therefore, it is said they are not realizing all the profit possible from their industry. The Michigan apple growers have the advantage of being near the great shipping center.

The Michigan State Horticultural Society and the horticultural department of the Michigan Agricultural College will have exhibitions at the land and apple show. There will also be lectures by experts of national reputation and demonstrations in farm and orchard operations. The agricultural college will have an exhibit showing how best to protect trees from insects.

Liberal prizes have been offered.

## TROLLEY VIADUCTS TO BE REBUILT

PORTLAND, Me.—The Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway Company has executed contracts with Mequier & Jones Company of Portland for the reconstruction of two large viaducts on the Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath line.

The viaducts were built when that road was first constructed in order for the electric cars to cross over the Maine Central Railroad tracks. The electric railway company's cars have grown in size and weight and on account of the freight and express business which the company desires to develop it was thought best to build these bridges much stronger. The work will probably cost \$19,000 and will be commenced immediately.

## READY TO ISSUE STATION BOND

DALLAS, Tex.—F. G. Pettibone, president of the Union Terminal Company, which will construct a \$5,000,000 terminal passenger station in Dallas, has made official announcement of the holding of a stockholders' meeting at company headquarters, Dec. 16.

The formal notice of the meeting set forth that the purpose is to plan for the immediate issuance of bonds in amount not to exceed \$5,000,000 and for the planning of the disposition of the bonds. The meeting will also make formal application to the railroad commission of Texas for authority to issue bonds and proceed with their work of construction.

### MALDEN

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. has elected these officers: President, Mrs. H. D. Carver; secretary, Mrs. Myron H. Clark; treasurer, Mrs. George B. Murray; auditor, Mrs. D. P. Corey; vice-presidents, Mrs. Carey R. Chester, Mrs. George M. Edgett, Mrs. A. Allen Stevens, Mrs. E. M. Newbegin, Mrs. A. L. Beavert, Mrs. A. W. Morse, Mrs. B. F. Rich and Mrs. G. M. West. The treasurer will forward to the association treasurer today \$500 pledged for the building fund.

### ABINGTON

The educational classes of the Y. M. C. A. will open at the association rooms this evening in charge as follows: Civil service, Arthur Wheeler, mechanical drawing, Burton Wheeler, Bridgewater; woodworking, A. O. Peterson; Spanish, Canstin Brown.

The Mamamoosekagan Club is to present the opera, "The Mikado" in Franklin hall, early in January.

### BROCKTON

George L. Farley, superintendent of schools, will address the Chamber of Commerce this evening.

The annual conference session of women's societies of Methodist churches in this vicinity will be held in the Central Methodist church Tuesday and Wednesday.

### WINTHROP

The Qu'est and Question Club will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Olive Beale and Thursday the annual gentlemen's night will be held at the home of Mrs. Alice Neilson.

The annual supper of the Epworth League of the Methodist church will be held Wednesday evening.

### BROOKLINE

The first of a series of opera talks will be given in the town hall tomorrow evening by arrangement with the Brookline Education Society. W. L. Hubbard will deliver the series, assisted by Frank L. Waller at the piano and members of the Boston Opera Company. The "Tales of Hoffman" is the opening theme.

### KINGSTON

Edward E. Bird is now superintendent of the water works.

A house party will be given at the parsonage of the Unitarian church Nov. 15.

### HOLBROOK

The Rev. D. H. Keyer, for nearly three years pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been transferred to a western conference, and he is to be succeeded by the Rev. C. W. Wise.

## DRYDOCKS AND HUGE PIERS ARE PLANNED FOR CANAL TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON—Permanent facilities at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Panama canal represent a large item in the expenditures to get the cut in operation. The isthmian canal commission has just announced in detail these projects.

The piers for commercial use at Balboa will be built at right angles to the axis of the canal, with their ends about 2650 feet from the center line of the canal channel. There will be big dry docks. They will be about 1000 feet long and 200 feet wide, with 300-foot slips between, and with landings for small boats at the head of each slip for the full width between piers. The construction of one pier only will be undertaken at first.

The French steel wharf, about 1000 feet long, will be retained for some time for commercial purposes; two wharves and one pier are under construction at Cristobal, behind a mole and breakwater built out from shore toward the canal channel, and paralleling the boundary line between the Canal Zone and Panamanian waters. Primarily, the docks are to meet the commercial requirements of the Panama railroad, but should there be enough traffic after the canal is completed to justify it, four other piers, each about 1000 feet long and 200 feet wide, with 300-foot slips between, will be constructed.

### OREGON CENSUS FIGURES

WASHINGTON—The population of Portland, Ore., in 1910, according to the census bulletin was 118,868 males and 88,346 females, being a ratio of 134.5 males to each 100 females. Ten years previous the ratio was 142.4 to each hundred females. In Oregon in census year there were 384,265 males and 288,500 females, or 133.2 males to each 100 females. In 1900 there were 129 males to each 100 females.

### FOUR GUARDS DISMISSED

Four guards at the Deer Island institution have been dismissed from the service, and another was asked to resign, following the investigation conducted by Fred S. Gore, the commissioner of penal institutions.

### COMPLETE NEW LINE SURVEY

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland, Eugene & Eastern surveyors have completed the permanent survey for a line from Goshen, south of here, to Trent, in the Pleasant Hill country. Five preliminary lines were run in some places before the final line was determined.

### CHELSEA

The new officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Mt. Bellingham Methodist church are: President, Mrs. J. Morrill Currier; vice-president, Mrs. Harriet Tayes; secretary, Mrs. Arthur L. Howe; treasurer, Mrs. Abby Wood; directors, Mrs. Marcus M. Merritt, Mrs. Ansel Lothrop, Mrs. D. M. Pratt.

The new officers of the Robinson Debating Club of the Chelsea Boys Club are: President, Wallace Bussey; vice-president, Ernest Tegal; secretary, Frank Burns; treasurer, Edward Ruggles. The public schools will close Nov. 27 for four days.

At the meeting of the W. C. T. U. this afternoon Mrs. W. E. Birdsall, state superintendent of franchise, will speak.

### NEWTON

The West Newton W. C. T. U. will hold an evangelistic meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Powell this evening.

"The Making of Books Before the Invention of Printing" will be the subject before the meeting of the Men's Brotherhood of Grace Church, Newton, this evening.

A course of three lecture recitals by Mrs. David E. Baker, assisted by other talent, arranged by the Newtonville Woman's Guild, will be opened tomorrow evening in the new church parlors.

### ARLINGTON

A fair and supper will be held in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational church Wednesday afternoon and evening by the Bradshaw Missionary Association.

Guest day is being observed this afternoon by the ladies of the Arlington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the parlor of the First Congregational Parish Unitarian church, and a reception is to be tendered the presidents of the alliances of the neighboring towns and cities.

### MIDDLEBORO

The Plymouth County Neighborhood convention of Evangelical churches will be held at Grove chapel Wednesday.

The E. W. Pierce Relief Corps will hold a patriotic meeting in G. A. R. hall this evening.

The citizens' course of lectures will be resumed this winter.

### NEEDHAM

The fifty-seventh annual festival of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Parish will take place in the chapel and parish house Thursday and Friday.

Needham commandery, U. O. G. C., has changed its meeting nights to the second and fourth Wednesdays.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FASHIONABLE GOWN FOR HOME CHOICE OF A CARPET SWEEPER

Four pieces in skirt, the front one forming panel

Different devices for different conditions

SUCH gowns as this one are fashionable for the afternoon gown at home. They are so pretty when the wearer is presiding over the tea-table and they are admirably well adapted to the informal dinner.

The round length shown on the figure is the favorite one, as it is the more graceful, but active women are apt to like the shorter length and the sleeves can be made longer or shorter as liked.

This gown is made of striped silk and the panels are cut on the cross, but the model provides many good opportunities for the use of contrasting materials. Plain charmeuse crepe for the ground with the panel of broche crepe would make an excellent effect, or silk could be used with velvet or wool material with silk, for such a gown as this one becomes more or less elaborate as it is made of one material or another.

With the big collar and the revers omitted, it could be used for morning wear, so that, in the one design, there are many possibilities.

There are four pieces in the skirt. The front one forms the panel. The blouse includes separate sleeves that show just slight fullness at the shoulders.

For the medium size will be required six yards of material 27½ five yards 36 or 4¼ yards 44 inches wide with three fourths yard of additional material 44 inches wide to make front panels on the cross, 1¼ yards to make on the straight of the material and 1½ yards 18 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and revers. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2¼ yards.

The pattern (7531) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton



agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## HATS DEBUTANTES MAY WEAR

Attractive variety from which to choose

MANY are the square boxes, white and flowered, which are carried into the home where there is a debutante. Nine out of ten girls will admit to a penchant for hats, and when the year arrives that the purserings are opened wide and daughters are allowed to indulge this fancy the milliners' shops are haunted during the morning promenade. There are so many costumes which demand a certain hat, she will argue glibly to the protesting mother. Just how many hats she will finally be permitted to buy is limited only by the afore-mentioned family purse.

There must be the trig little hat for the walk on the avenue. It may be of plush, velours, felt, or even velvet. The velours hat is strictly utilitarian, says a New York Tribune writer. Rain or snow does not faze it; it comes out from an encounter with either as good as new. These hats are so supple they can be bent, indented, crushed and arranged at any desired angle. A dash of color is introduced by a fancy of a brilliant orange hue, tangerine yellow, ruby red, or any of the bold, bright colors of the season.

For the street also the sailor models are considered very smart, especially when they are simply trimmed with a band of ribbon ending in a fat pump bow directly in front or at the back. For this purpose moire ribbon is the newest. A leather band is also very much liked. These severe effects are highly favored by

the young girl who goes in wisely for the strictly tailored ensemble on the street.

The Tam o' Shanter crowns are so very girlish and becoming that it is not surprising to find them so popular among the younger generation. One stunning hat of his type ordered by a young blonde to wear with her black velvet suit is of black velours, with a wide brim of the natural opossum. A little to one side of the front is placed an ornament of vari-colored embroidery. To wear with this she has bought a closely fitting collette of the fur, caught at the side with a bow of black velvet ribbon and long ends reaching below the waist, finished with the embroidery. Even the deep muff of velours, edged with the fur, has a motif of the embroidery by way of trimming. Ostrich plumes are also often used to decorate these large soft hats, although the very smartest ones are devoid of every vestige of trimming.

There are very dressy hats, with wide brims and broad crowns, on which the trimming is applied flatly on the brim. Different feathery fantasies are used in this way, also metallic laces and flowers, and sometimes folds of ribbon. A particularly fetching hat displayed a brim trimmed with folds of malines, which is wonderfully becoming.

The wise debutante will not overlook the coquettish little theater cap, which may be fashioned from metallic tissues, lace and flowers, velvet sparkling with mock jewels, beaded nets of every description, gauzy chiffons and tulle with touches of fur.

## TRANSFORMING PLAIN RIBBONS

Fancy finish in sharp contrast

A STUDY of the expensive novelty ribbons in the shops will show how easily and economically a plain ribbon can be transformed into one of the fancy border variety.

As sharp contrasts are particularly desired in these new ribbons, the clever girl, after carefully sponging and pressing an old black satin or taffeta ribbon, applies the narrowest of white picot ribbon to each edge. It should be so placed that it projects its full width beyond the old ribbon and must be carefully basted in place to avoid any tendency to pucker, says the New York Sun. When it is run through the sewing machine, the line of machine stitching should follow close to the selvage of the finishing ribbon and a novelty ribbon is achieved at a minimum of expense and trouble.

If the old ribbon is white or any pale color the added picot finish should be black. Narrow black velvet ribbon makes a modish finish for white or light tinted ribbons. It may be applied by machine stitching or by simple outline stitch in heavy black silk. This, if done carefully, has the effect of a corded selvedge line.

The girl who knows how to crochet thinks nothing of finishing handsome old ribbons with a tiny silk scalloping. This should not be more than a quarter of an inch in width when finished. A pale tan scalloping on a brown velvet ribbon is a good combination for the girl who wears brown and has an accumulation of partly worn brown velvet ribbon. Either for millinery or dressmaking purposes ribbon so finished is effective and modish. The crocheting should be done directly on

the ribbon, the crochet hook being thrust through the edge of the ribbon at regular intervals.

For the girl who does not know how to crochet, simple buttonholing offers an excellent substitute. There is no quicker method of freshening a wide, handsome ribbon than to ornament both edges with deep buttonholing, showing wide spaces between the stitches. The fancy for sharp contrasts holds good in this line of decorating, and the work should be sufficiently striking to pay for one's trouble. Both this and the silk crocheted scallop have the advantage of being the same on both sides, so that the ribbon is reversible.

As a means of effectively introducing one of the season's new colors, the trick of modernized ribbons cannot be equaled. A deep, widely separated buttonholing in old gold, brilliant cerise or any of the rich dahlia colorings on the edge of an otherwise plain ribbon works a change quite out of proportion to the time and expense involved.

## HOME HELPS

A large piece of brown paper creased so that it will fit the bottom and sides of the bread jar will absorb the extra moisture and keep the bread from molding.

It is a good plan to dip brooms in very hot soap suds once a week. It toughens their bristles, and the brooms not only last longer, but also sweep better than if they were kept perfectly dry.—Louisville Herald.

A VACUUM cleaner, a suction sweeper, a carpet sweeper, or just a plain broom—which shall it be? Housekeepers are beginning to learn that house-cleaning apparatus is now being made in great variety, to meet all possible requirements and pocketbooks. There is no "best" for all. Each housekeeper must look into the problem and decide which device or plan is best for her particular household, says Good Housekeeping.

Many who know that vacuum cleaners are plentiful and good are not familiar with recent developments in carpet sweepers and suction sweepers.

The carpet sweeper, to be durable and efficient, should be light in weight, easy to operate, noiseless, and should be inexpensive. The latest models are reversible and are made of metal with roller bearings to lessen friction, and they have adjustable brushes to enable the operator to raise or lower the brush according to the depth of the pile on the carpet.

In selecting a sweeper the purchaser should notice the color and strength of the bristles. Light colored ones should predominate, for they are of the best quality—the real Chinese hog bristles. The bristles should be strong enough to sweep surfaces clean, and firm enough to take up all lint, threads and dust. Compared to the cast and wearing qualities of the corn broom, which is sold for 35 cents or 80 cents (according to size), the carpet sweeper at \$1.80 to \$5.25 will outlast a good many, as it does not get so hard usage, as a rule. Careless handling of brooms, such as letting them stand on the broom corn instead of hanging them up, and sweeping always on one side soon bends them and gets them out of shape.

The purpose of the carpet sweeper is to save time and effort and to collect dust. The suction sweeper is designed to combine the qualities of the carpet sweeper and the vacuum cleaner. It must, of necessity, be larger and higher than the old type sweeper in order to have sufficient space for the bellows, which are its distinctive feature. These, two or three in number, are operated by the motion of the sweeper, and not separately. The dirt and dust collected are deposited in a shallow box or bag, which may be removed and emptied. The motion is a rolling one, and the opening can

be raised or lowered according to the kind of carpet.

A recent improvement over the suction sweeper is the combination, a device fitted with an adjustable brush and a suction nozzle, the use of both making it possible to more quickly pick up the threads and lint on the carpet.

This type of sweeper will please the housekeeper who cannot afford a vacuum cleaner, but who desires a more efficient device than the carpet sweeper, its greater efficiency being in that it does more than to remove the surface dirt. By means of the suction created by moving the sweeper back and forth, the dust and dirt are drawn through the carpet from the floor beneath.

## CONTRASTING COAT

An economy is found in the contrasting coat. The same skirt tailor built and perfectly cut has been made to serve with three or four coats, says the Indianapolis News.

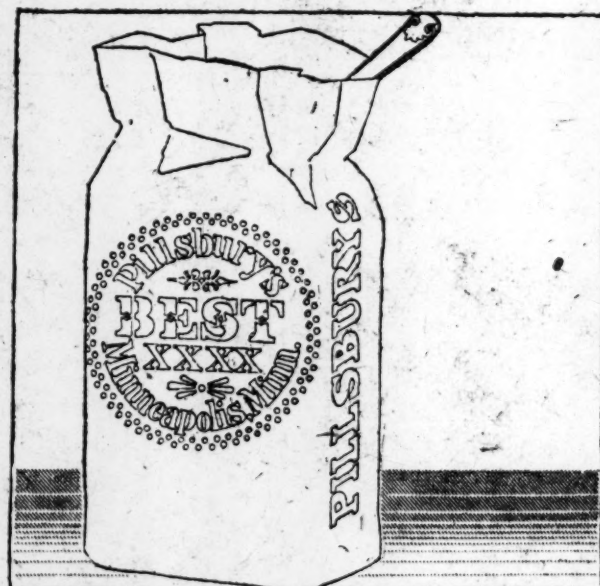
Take the favorite black and white stripe, for example. This may be worn with a coat to match and by way of change with a neat, short coat of black habit cloth lined with braid, while a saucy little jacket of scarlet silk will quite transform the toilet. The changes may be rung in the same fashion with the ubiquitous navy serge.

The survival of this idea is indicated in the coming evening styles, and one can see how in this case it may be a very real economy, since it often happens that an evening bodice is unrepresentative, while the skirt is still in good condition. The idea of a blouse for evening wear being now hopelessly old-fashioned it is not easy to do much with a skirt, and yet we do not care to see it hanging in the cramped space of the wardrobe. Into this dilemma the taffeta coat introduces itself with complete success, and the old evening frock becomes fashionably transformed.

## TO CURL PLUMES

To curl ostrich plumes fill an old flat pan with salt and heat it very hot; then hold the plume over the salt and the heat thrown out will curl the feathers without injuring them.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Bread Success



Like all Success, is not the Result of Chances or Luck, but of Careful, Intelligent Planning. You should plan your own Bread Success. Start with a Perfect Flour as the first essential.

## Pillsbury's Best Flour

is such a flour. The Bread Experts of the Pillsbury Pure Food Laboratory rigorously test with accurate scientific methods sample loaves of bread which they bake up from Every Grinding to prove that each sack will actually produce perfect bread. No flour is shipped that will not answer their searching tests.

A proved Bread-producing flour is the first step toward your planned Success. Ask your grocer for Pillsbury's Best Flour—itself an example of Planned Success.

The second essential is right fermentation—good yeast and plenty of it, and proper temperatures. This subject is fully dealt with in the Pillsbury Cook Book. The book contains over 230 recipes. They cover the whole range of cookery. And they are economical. Moreover, they, like the flour, have been tested and are sure Success-bringers. You need this book. Attractively printed, fully illustrated, wide margins for memoranda. 120 pages. Send 10c stamps or coin. Address "PILLSBURY," Dept. M, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 16

No man's OPINION amounts to anything when it collides with a FACT.

You MUST believe that which is evident. It isn't a question of FAITH in the merchant, but of REASON. When we advertise "special values," we don't ask you to blindly say "I believe."

We say to you, "Examine and decide according to your judgment and understanding."

Our MERCHANDISE and ADVERTISING match as accurately as two triangles that have the same base and height.

Because you see the tinsel in some advertisements exposed, is no reason why you should not be just towards ours. An ambition to win the confidence of the trading public is the most natural and the most chimerical thing possible. Yet we have it. Investigate our claims. That's all we ask.

(Continued Tuesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

## TRIED RECIPES

### TO BOIL AND OPEN A LOBSTER

FILL a kettle with warm water (not boiling), put in the lobster, head downward; add a tablespoon of salt, cover the kettle and set it over a quick fire. A medium sized lobster should boil a half hour, a larger one three quarters of an hour. Cooking them too long makes the meat tough, which will stick to the shell. When done and cool, separate the tail from the body and twist off all the claws; shake out carefully the liver of the lobster (which may be known by its greenish color); also the coral. Then draw the body from the shell, remove the stomach, which is found under the head, and throw this away. Split the body through the center and pick the meat from the cells. Cut the under side of the tail shell, loosen the meat and take out in one solid piece. Split and remove the little vein and the spongy portion between the body and shell are the only parts not edible. Crack the claws and take out the meat.

### LOBSTER PATTIES

Prepare some puff paste and spread on deep patty pans. Extract the meat from two or three boiled lobsters and mince finely, mixing with the coral, smoothly mashed, and the grated yolk of a hard boiled egg. Season with a little salt, cayenne, powdered mace or nutmeg and a little grated lemon rind. Moisten the mixture well with cream, fresh butter or salad oil. Put it into a stewpan, add a little water, and let steam till it comes to a boil; take from fire, and the patties being baked, remove them from the tin pans, place on a large dish and fill with the mixture.

### OYSTERS ON THE HALF SHELL

Use a half dozen oysters for each person. One tablespoon tap sauce, one-half tablespoon salt, pinch of pepper, one tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Stir mixture well. Dip out equal portions of the mixture and drop a bit on each of the oysters. Place the oysters in the oven and bake several minutes. Serve as you would raw oysters on the half shell.

### OYSTER LOAF

Take a loaf of bread, cut a slice from the top and remove all but the crust by scooping out the soft interior. Fill the cavity with oysters, seasoned with salt, pepper and a little tomato catsup. Put a pint of little pieces of butter over the top and replace the top slice. Place in a biscuit tin and pour over it three large spoonfuls of oyster liquor. Bake from 20 to 25 minutes in a brisk oven, basting with oyster liquor from time to time. Serve very hot.

### STUFFED CRAB

Put into a saucepan one tablespoon butter and cook with it a large slice of onion, finely chopped. Add one tablespoon flour when the onion is transparent, rub smooth and add slowly one cup milk or cream. Season with salt, paprika and lemon juice. Add the mashed yolks of four hard boiled eggs, the meat of six large boiled crabs and an equal quantity of chopped canned mushrooms. Cook till smooth and well heated, fill crab shells with mixture, cover with buttered crumbs and bake till brown.

### CREVETTES SAUTE AU CHAMPIGNONS

One pound peeled shrimps, two cans mushrooms, one half pint cream and one half pint milk, one quarter pound butter, two tablespoons flour, one tablespoon lemon juice, ten drops tabasco sauce, two tablespoons Worcestershire. Cook mushrooms one hour. Blend flour and butter in a hot pan, add milk and cream when cooked to the proper consistency, add the shrimps, mushrooms with their liquor, lemon juice, tabasco, Worcestershire. Serve in chafing dish.—San Francisco Call.

## BEEF RELISH

A delicious relish, which may be easily made, is so attractive in color that it will delight any who like a bright touch on the winter table, says the Newark News. Cook beets and then chop enough to make a quart. Add a quart of shredded and chopped cabbage, a cupful of shredded onions, a pint of sugar, a tablespoonful of salt, pepper to taste, and a cupful of grated horseradish, and then pour on vinegar enough to cover. Put in a crock, jar or in small jars, as is most convenient. None of the ingredients, save the beets, is cooked.

## The Literature

on the library table is a good index of the intellectual tastes of a home. All refined homes want a clean newspaper on the library table and in an ever increasing number of households throughout the world the Monitor is welcomed and closely read because it is always clean, reliable and interesting. No crime or scandal, no bitter attack of measures or men, no unworthy advertising, no sensational features ever mar the Monitor. All its news of the world is wholesome and authentic. All its editorials are impartial and sincere, all its advertising clean and honest, all its special articles timely, instructive, comprehensive and well written.

Have the Monitor come daily to your library table.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## PAYING FOR THE FASHION IDEA

Declared to be a form of tyranny

WITH the approach of the winter season comes a time of renewed activity for the work people after the lull of the summer holidays, and we find the shops filling with goods destined for the cold weather, writes a Paris contributor to the Monitor. An element then arises which decides the sale of one article in preference to another, involving in turn the vitality of a host of little businesses and the welfare of work people of both sexes. This is the tyrant known as fashion. It has both its good and bad points, and may be considered in three aspects, viz., commercial, social and economic.

The commercial point of view is its broadest and most clearly defined, as fashion for the big merchant with the proper clientele can be considered as excellent business. It is, however, the direct cause of the ruin or prosperity of this or that industry, as even the one that prospers today may be forsaken tomorrow. It is very fickle. A production used this year will no longer be so next, and the small manufacturer who wishes to meet the demands made on him is obliged to introduce many costly changes in his business, and at the same time sell his goods at lower rate than those coming from abroad, whence competition is always awaiting him. From one year to another materials change as well as shapes, which, of course, is in the interest of the original producers, and it is curious to follow the fortunes of a model. If the originating firm enjoys a reputation, a model fetches \$2000 or \$3000, or if only of second rank \$1500 or \$1200. It is then bought by a provincial firm, which, without acquiring exclusive rights, reproduces it and sells it for \$300, \$400 or even \$500. It is then taken over by other smaller firms, who reduce the price to \$200. What had the first that was wanting in the last manufactured article? Nothing beyond the new idea, as the work put into it cost hardly any more, and the materials used were identical.

It comes to this: One pays in the first place for the name of the shop; then for the idea, and the latter is really the most striking form of tyranny, decreeing, as it does, that this season this or that stuff is to be used, and is to be made up in this manner. These costumes are adopted, thanks to incessant advertising and intelligent travelers. Commercially the chief advantage that French fashions have is their ready sale

in foreign countries, which enables the large firms to make big profits.

From a social point of view, fashion may be considered as harmful in spite of much legislation. It is the prime cause of many miseries, working at home, sweating, late hours, starvation wages, etc. When the season starts there is a rush of pressing orders from all sides, demanding in a minimum of time a maximum of work, resulting twice a year in a large staff of women crowding into the workrooms, and work during meal and sleeping hours being exacted by customers, who are quite unaware that they are the indirect cause of these evils. Viewed socially, fashion is bad, and matters will only be righted when women cease to demand in exchange for money the production and premature ruin of a fellow-creature in order to satisfy a passing vanity.

A moderate-sized firm at the end of only a few years' trading may finish by dealing with a thousand different manufacturers abroad and in France, of whose accounts perhaps a hundred will vary between \$10,000 and \$20,000. These manufacturers insist on the regular payment of their invoices, and it is then that the small dealer has recourse to loans as his money only comes in at long due dates. At to profits realized, these vary from season to season, and it may be added according to the weather.

In conclusion, feminine fashion, by which is specially meant French fashion, is bad from a social point of view; commercially it is good for the larger and the medium merchant, and for the small one neither good nor bad. It is the daily bread, and no more, for numerous work-people of both sexes who are more or less directly concerned with it. Moreover, this state of things will not be changed by legislation, but must await the social education of the public.

## MACRAME BAG

The foundation of the bag is carried out in ivory or colored poplin, or some other stout silk, the macrame lace completely covering the whole, and finished with a deep fringe at the top. These bags are looked upon as worthy of the handsome gold and mounts, which form part of the says a contributor to the Chicago Ocean. Another type of bag is popular is entirely covered with beadwork, in rich and many designs.



# BALKAN WAR DOUBLES WORLD PEACE EFFORTS

Officials of American Societies Say That There Is Greater Demand for Arbitration Literature Than Ever Before—Gen. Leonard Wood's Address Analyzed

With war in the Balkans occupying a considerable share of the public's attention in both hemispheres, it should not be taken for granted that the peace workers of America, especially in the United States, are sitting idly by with hands folded.

The various branches of the American Peace Society, as well as the World Peace Foundation, at no time have found greater demand for literature dealing with arbitration and international amity than today. The educational campaign is progressing in every state of the Union. It is at just such periods as the present, when nations are unable to come to agreement, that the peace advocates exert themselves to the utmost.

Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society and director of the New England department of the American Peace Society, recently returned from Europe, where he attended the international peace congress at Geneva. Dr. Tryon said that he could not at present express any opinion as to the Balkan situation. Regarding the work of the society, he said he saw great interest manifesting itself everywhere in the United States.

## General Wood Answered

Gen. Leonard Wood's address to 500 Harvard students at the Harvard Union, in which he prophesied wars for the United States in no distant future as a result of the Monroe doctrine and the refusal of allowing even commercial coaling stations to other powers in American waters, and in which he urged the increase of the regular army to 600,000 men, and young college men especially to take up military drill to fit them to become officers, finds the friends of the peace movement ready with their answer.

Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, said today: "It certainly was not so bad as General Wood's last public pronouncement. That was at St. Louis, where he went into his glowing panegyric upon the universal military service in Germany, and wished that we might out-German Germany in this sort of thing. But the Harvard pronouncement was certainly bad enough; and many serious men cannot fail to ask themselves whether it is not perilously close to an impropriety for chiefs of staff and such executive agents in the government's military service to take the platform for discussions of public policy involving military issues."

"The peril lies in the fact that while these gentlemen are supposedly experts on questions of how to fight, they are as sure as the last persons in the world to go for counsel as to whether to fight or to get into the fighting attitude; while the superficial crowd is constantly apt to think them experts on the larger question, which is a question of state-manship."

"The most foolish thing ever said by 'Fighting Bob' Evans was, at a time when Congress was discussing the naval appropriations, that what the country needed was 'fewer statesmen and more battleships.' His slur was upon the statesmen; but he is to be thanked at least for pointing a good antithesis and reminding us that the two stand in opposition, and that the more we have of one the less we shall have of the other. The question for this republic is at the moment which kind of ship—battleship or statesmanship—it means to make its ship of state."

## Called Extraordinary

"Some of General Wood's arguments are extraordinary. 'When a nation becomes large and rich and inert,' he said, 'it is certain of annihilation by other powers'; and the intimation is that we are inert because we do not raise our force of regulars from 105,000 to 600,000, build up a great reserve force, and turn our colleges into schools for compulsory military drill. The whole argument is an argument that our Canadian brothers on the north, who devote their energies to industry and useful pursuits, are inert, and that our Venezuelan brethren at the south, who so chronically maintain what Colonel Roosevelt calls 'the fighting edge,' are the more alert for true progress as to national life and the uplift of the world. This utterance is at least a reminder, which is grateful and reassuring, of the benediction upon the republic in its escape from the conjunction of a rough rider President and a rough rider commander of its armies."

"General Wood said again, 'Our commercial growth must be accompanied by military growth.' The answer to this mischievous and foolish dictum was effectively given in Boston a month ago by the international congress of chambers of commerce, when unanimously and with the greatest enthusiasm manifested during its memorable session it declared precisely the contrary, that the world's commercial growth must be accompanied by the supplanting of militarism, which with its enormous burdens is the chief menace to the industry and trade of the modern interdependent family of nations, and that the commercial leaders of the world must work together to put an end to the atrocities of war and organize the nations for the settlement of their differences by international arbitration and international courts. This greatest commercial organization of the world, speaking thus at the most important and most representative commercial gathering ever held in human history, would imperatively brook the tuition in the conditions of commercial growth now proffered it by our American chief of staff."

Mr. Mead laughed at General Wood's

At the very moment when leading peace workers of the world were gathered at Geneva, Switzerland, in attendance on the international peace congress, the Balkan nations were making ready for war. As showing the utter secrecy with which the allies went ahead, it is said, not one of the hundreds of delegates at Geneva had the least idea that the conflict with Turkey impended. Americans returned from Europe aver that the war is the greatest international surprise in a generation.

effort to scare the Harvard boys by picturing the landing of 50,000 troops on the Massachusetts coast by some hostile power. "These military gentlemen," he said, "have a greater capacity for seeing things than any other set of men whose hysterical fancies drift to us. One wonders what hostile power the chieftain had in mind. One wonders what, in this day of wireless, New England and the country would have been about while, with their full knowledge, these 50,000 troops were sailing over the sea. One wonders what good it would do them to descend on Revere beach, if that freak should possess them. I think it was Moltke who once said, when somebody asked him if it were not possible for 200,000 German troops to be landed in England, that he thought it might be possible, but that he could not think of any way if they were landed there of their ever getting out again. Yet I suppose that a certain class of admirals and generals will go on conjuring up these extravagant contingencies for some time to come, oblivious of the utterly changed conditions of things in their own line, especially as concerns coast defense. Happily, there is another class of generals and admirals who are among the staunchest supporters of the great movement for the supplanting of the whole system of war by the system of international justice and reason."

## CONTINUED REPORTS OF POSSIBLE WAR OF POWERS DISCOUNTED

(Continued from page one)

landing would take the Dardanelles batteries in the rear. Gallipoli once occupied, the sea of Marmora would be opened to the Greek fleet and the passage to Constantinople secured. The Greeks might then have been stiffened by Bulgarian regiments brought down the Maritza to its mouth for embarkation.

In Constantinople itself the distress is terrible. Hundreds and possibly thousands of families have been passed over the Bosphorus to new homes in Asia Minor and they will never return to Thrace. Even then the streets and neighboring woods are filled with destitute, starving refugees from Roumelia. In spite of the sensational statements contradicted in a previous telegram the water supply of the city is safe till the Makrioi lines are reached. Marshall Quid Pasha is in command and a desperate effort will be made to hold the city.

The Greek army is turning its attention to the occupation of Epirus and is advancing to meet the Servians coming south through Monastir. Another Serbian army is marching to join the Montenegrins at Skutari and then occupy port of Giovanni Di Medina, whilst a third army is pushing forward to Durazzo, the fortified Turkish port further south. Somewhere or another in this country the Turks have divisions numbering 100,000 men unless they have melted away. The Serbian reports are not very full except in admitting that there has been heavy fighting in the direction of Dibra where the Turks have been defeated.

The sources which poured out sensational reports with respect to the outbreak of the present war have now turned their attention to proving that a European conflict may ensue. Mr. Asquith's speech at the lord mayor's banquet has had a distinctly calming effect. The map of eastern Europe, he declared, would have to be recast, but he believed European opinion was unanimous that the victors should not be robbed of the fruits which had cost them so dear. There was so far as he knew in no quarter a tendency to dispute the decisiveness of the result.

The diplomatic question is concentrated on the claim of Serbia to a window on the Adriatic once more. Serbia has insisted that she will not only have a window but a big window. Again Austria has implied that not only shall she not have a small window but she shall not have a window at all. Russia is preparing to support the Serbian claim. If Austria proves obdurate there may be trouble.

It is understood, however, that Rome has a secret understanding with Russia, and is not prepared to go to all lengths in support of Vienna. If this is so the chances of a conflict are distinctly weakened, and there is nothing in a very careful survey of the question in Mr. Asquith's speech to give ground for the alarmist reports spread in certain quarters. The fact that the great

powers have apparently agreed to direct negotiations between Turkey and the Balkan states in the first instance is distinctly a gain to a peaceful solution.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the war news published on the authority of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. These despatches are sent us by the Bureau as quickly as the news is verified. Other despatches carried in these columns from the scene of war are published on the authority of the United Press Associations.

## ADRIATIC REACHED BY SERBIAN TROOPS IN SPITE OF AUSTRIA

(By the United Press)

BELGRADE, Serbia.—The vanguard of Gen. Yankovitch's Serbian army has reached the Adriatic, it was announced here officially today. In spite of Austria's warning that it will not permit a Serbian occupation of any Adriatic port, the troops were expected to seize Durazzo Wednesday.

The capture by the Servians of the Turkish towns of Dibri and Dajran, in the vicinity of Pristina, Albania, was officially announced today. Reports that Monastir had been captured were still unconfirmed.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR SUMMONS HIS HEIR

(By the United Press)

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—Summoned hastily by the Emperor for a conference concerning the Balkan situation, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, arrived here today and at once conferred with the Emperor, it was said, relative to possible military movements.

The archduke's departure from Vienna for Budapest was so sudden that he was compelled to cancel the engagement he had for a hunting trip with the Emperor of Germany.

## DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE WAR

(By the United Press)

VIENNA.—Tremendous anti-war demonstrations by the Social Democrats occurred throughout the provinces Sunday, according to messages received here today. The speakers urged the masses to do everything in their power to hamper military movements and to submit passively to capture by the enemy, if finally dragged into action. In Russia it was declared that thousands of working men will act similarly. Many arrests were made of prominent participants in the movement.

## RECAPTURE OF RODOSTO CLAIMED

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Recapture by the Turks of the town of Rodosto, which the Bulgarians took last week, was officially claimed here today. Turkish warships first bombarded the port and then 30,000 Ottoman troops landed and drove the Bulgarians out at the point of the bayonet, it was stated. Rodosto is an important port on the sea of Marmora, about 80 miles due west of Constantinople.

## RUSSIANS SENT TO CONSTANTINOPLE

In a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Boston News Bureau it is stated that Russia is the first of the great powers to send troops to Turkey. The Russian warship Rostislav has sailed for Constantinople with two battalions of infantry on board. Ostensibly the troops are for the protection of Russian interests in the Turkish capital. However the departure gave rise to a rumor that members of the triple alliance and the triple entente had reached an agreement to place a great international army in Constantinople.

## APPOINTED DEPARTMENT HEAD

Harrison E. Smith of Hartford, who has been in charge of the experimental station at Melrose Highlands of the federal department of entomology, has been appointed head of that department in Kansas. He is a graduate of Medford high '08 and the Massachusetts agricultural college '10.

## ABDUL HAMID IS NOW BACK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Abdul Hamid, the former Sultan of Turkey, who has been exiled and a prisoner ever since the advent of the present Sultan to the throne, has now been brought back to Constantinople.

Those not familiar with the Turkish people and the numerous parties striving for supremacy in Constantinople will scarcely realize the significance of this move. It is said that Abdul Hamid has been brought back to the Turkish capital as a precautionary measure, and in order to insure his safety. This may be so. There are, however, those who do not fail to perceive in the return of the former Sultan, a renewed effort of the reactionary party to again assume authority. It is true that the proclamation of

## UNITED STATES OF BALKANS PLAN IS INDORSED HERE

A meeting for the purpose of molding public opinion in favor of the Balkan allies and securing support for their cause was held in Faneuil hall Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the international committee on Greece and the Balkans.

Resolutions drafted in the name of the people of America favoring the formation of a United States of the Balkans and the abolishment of the Turkish rule in Europe were unanimously adopted and will be sent to the Balkan monarchs.

The meeting was attended by about 450 people, about half of whom were Greeks. Frank B. Sanborn presided and delivered the principal address. Other speakers were Professor Weiner of Harvard, A. Vrachnos, vice-president of the Pan-Hellenic Union; the Rev. Charles Wendte, and the Rev. A. A. Berle.

Another appeal for funds for the Greek cause has been made public by Prof. W. F. Harris of Cambridge. The appeal was issued by the central relief committee in Greece, and was forwarded to Professor Harris by Julia D. Dragoumis, a Greek authoress.

## PRAYER WEEK AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

Members of the Y. W. C. A. at Simmons College are to hold a week of prayer beginning this evening in accordance with the custom of the association branches of this organization in all colleges of the country. The first meeting is to be held in the room of Miss Susan Brown, president of the Y. W. C. A.

The second will be held with Miss Joy Mauck, and the third with Miss Elizabeth Day. Miss Mauck and Miss Day are both members of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet, and Miss Day is chairman of the music committee. The meetings will be open to all and are to be only 15 minutes in length.

## MORE TESTIMONY FOR "DAKOTA DAN"

George H. White, conductor on the Boston & Northern street railway, testified today in the Russell case that he was a close friend of Daniel Blake Russell during his boyhood and he identified "Dakota Dan" as the man he formerly played with at Melrose.

More than \$225,000 is estimated to have been expended up to the present time on the case, and it is expected that this amount will be considerably increased before the present hearing is concluded, which is not expected before next February.

## MAY ACT UPON THREE-TENEMENTS

A special meeting has been called today by the selectmen of Watertown to take action on the matter of adopting the provisions of the revised laws relative to the control of tenements in towns.

It is stated that there is before the local building inspector an application for permission to erect 50 three-apartment buildings on newly acquired land in the East End.

## ENTERS FIFTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE

Benjamin C. Bird of Dorchester, a member of the Union lodge, A. F. and A. M., tomorrow evening will be inducted into office as Tyler for the fiftieth time. Members of Union lodge are going to make the occasion a notable one and there promises to be a brilliant assemblage of the craft, who will hail Mr. Bird because of his long service.

## MR. BRYAN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here Sunday night and joined Mrs. Bryan at the home of their son, William Jennings Bryan, Jr. Tuesday Mr. Bryan will deliver the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Confederate monument at Arlington. From here he is expected to go to Florida.

## WILL SPEAK ON ROME

The Boston Scientific Society will begin its thirty-seventh year of meetings and papers tomorrow at its hall, 385 Boylston street, Copley square. The speaker will be Miss Cora Stanwood Cobb, daughter of Darius Cobb, the high '08 and the Massachusetts agricultural college '10.

## ABDUL HAMID IS NOW BACK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

marital law is hourly expected in Constantinople, a measure doubtless rendered necessary to prevent disturbances by those who would take advantage of the present situation to attempt to create a popular rising in their favor. The difficulty of maintaining law and order does not decrease as news filters through from the front of the successes of the allies, and it is felt by impartial critics that the presence of Abdul Hamid in one of the palaces on the shores of the Bosphorus will not tend to lighten the work of the present government. Whatever may have been the direct reason for removing Abdul Hamid from Salonika, it is evident that the defenseless condition of that city, in view of the advance of the allies, was largely responsible for the decision of the Porte.

## SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE ABOUT 700,000

WASHINGTON.—The returns indicate that the vote of the Socialist party in the recent election will not be as large as the Socialist leaders had confidently predicted. They had expected to poll a million votes, but instead of that, they will get probably 700,000, a large gain as compared with previous years. In 1900, it was only 127,653. In 1908 the number had increased to 434,688, and if it should be 700,000 now, the gain in four years will have been 55 per cent.

Notwithstanding this growth, however, the Socialist leaders express disappointment over the results of the election. For instance, they can scarcely reconcile themselves to the defeat of Representative Victor Berger, the lone Socialist member of Congress, for reelection. Efforts were made to send him back for a second term, and it looked for a time as if they would succeed, but Mr. Berger lost.

The Socialist party had another setback in Schenectady, N. Y., where a year ago a Socialist mayor was elected, together with a Socialist member of the Legislature. Mayor Lunn was a candidate for Congress this year, but the Democrats made a clean sweep, carrying the city and county.

Still another unexpected failure to press ground is seen in the Massachusetts returns. Here the Lawrence strike, the Ettor trial and similar matters had been counted upon to increase the Socialist vote, but Boston and the mill towns went the other way, the Debs vote of 1908 being cut in two.

The Socialists made notable gains in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and other industrial centers, and these helped offset the losses and to increase the total vote of that party.

## MAINE'S VOTE NOW COMPLETE

PORTLAND, Me.—The tabulation of press returns of the presidential election in Maine was completed Sunday with the receipt of reports from two Knox county plantations. Cribhaven and Matineus, which are situated on Matineus Isle, 20 miles off the coast, and have communication with the mainland by steamer only twice a week. The two places gave the Republicans 14 votes, Democrats 14 and Progressives 31. They brought the total vote of the state to the following: Wilson and Marshall 59,987; Roosevelt 26,538; plurality for Wilson and Marshall 2528. Incomplete returns indicated a total Socialist vote of about 2700 and a total of less than 1000 for the Prohibitionists.

## PROGRESSIVES TO CAUCUS ON SENATE

CHICAGO.—Progressive party members-elect of the Illinois Legislature came here today for the purpose of holding a caucus on the candidates of the new party to fill the unexpired term of William Lorimer in the United States Senate. State Senator Frank H. Funk, Medill McCormick and Charles E. Merriam are the only names yet mentioned. Democratic leaders said they expected to name both United States senators to be chosen by the Illinois Legislature. Gen. Hamilton Lewis, the primary choice of the party for the long term, is confident of success.

## NEWTON MEN OUT FOR ALDERMAN

NEWTON, Mass.—Names of candidates for aldermen of Newton have been filed in the office of the clerk, at West Newton, as follows: Ward 1—John W. Murphy, 73 Crescent street; ward 2—George F. James, 4 Walnut terrace; ward 3—George M. Cox, 153 River street; and Justin A. McCarthy, 228 Cherry street; ward 4—Thomas A. Franey, 162 Melrose street. There were no names filed for candidates in wards 5, 6 or 7.

## RECEIVE LARGE PLURALITIES

SALEM, Mass.—A complete tabulation of the vote for county officers shows that all the Republicans were elected, James C. Poor for county commissioner winning by over 7000; David I. Robinson, county treasurer, by 12,000. Both are reelections.

## BROCKTON WOULD BORROW \$200,000

BROCKTON, Mass.—Alderman Charles H. Barden will introduce an order at the meeting of the board this evening providing for a petition to the Legislature of 1913, asking permission for the city of Brockton to issue bonds, not exceeding \$200,000, to cover the cost of extending Center street through to Warren avenue, and City Hall square through to Crescent street, near the postoffice building.

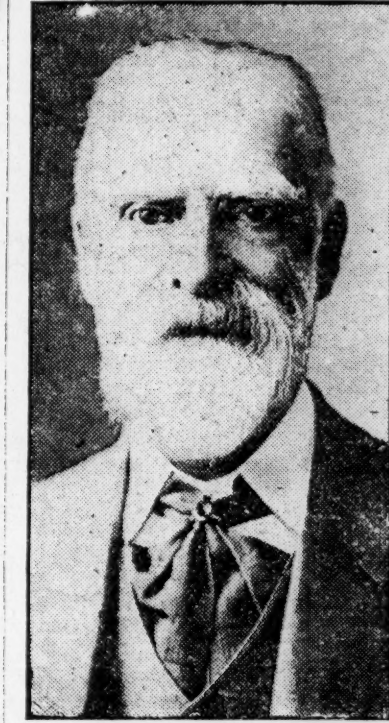
## RECOUNT IN SOMERVILLE

Somerville will begin a recount of its vote cast in the state election for auditor, treasurer and attorney-general last Tuesday at the city hall and the old aldermanic chamber this evening. There will also be a recount for the senatorship in the third Middlesex district where Senator Charles V. Blanchard had 4717; Arthur W. Glines, Progressive, 2934, and Michael W. White, Democrat, 3812.

## GOV. JOHNSON RESUMES WORK

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Governor Johnson resumed his duties at the State House today following his arrival home Sunday from his campaign trip of two months and a half in the East. He was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson.

## Diplomat and Author Who Will End Services in American Capital



(Copyright by Chickering, Boston, 1912)  
THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE

## MICHIGAN GROWERS SEEK FRUIT CROP AND PRICE IMPROVEMENTS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Michigan State Horticultural Society holds its forty-second annual meeting at the Fountain Street Baptist church, in this city, beginning tomorrow and continuing Wednesday and Thursday.

Experiences of the past season furnish a lot of new phases to old subjects and so this meeting's program is arranged to help the growers to just what they want to know. Low prices, for one thing, have been the rule this season for all kinds of fruit, making it obvious that methods must be changed or risk still weaker markets and more reduced prices. Much time will be allowed to this problem and special attention given by experts who will review the situation and explain how the matter is being met elsewhere. Every speaker on the program is an expert who will review the situation and explain how the matter is being met elsewhere. Every speaker on the program is an expert in his special line and the talks are to be short, so that there will be plenty of time for a free discussion of all questions.

The afternoon of the opening day is to be devoted to a "School for Beginners in Fruit Growing," and no one is so advanced in horticulture but that he may obtain benefit from taking this course in fundamentals. It will be a short college course, supplemented by practical experience.

The business meeting is set for Wednesday forenoon, when reports will be heard on the state of the society and the Lyon memorial fund, and officers will be elected. The same afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, the annual banquet will be given, with Charles W. Garfield as toastmaster. So that all members may attend the Michigan apple show, which is at the Coliseum this week, no evening sessions will be held.

The program for the entire session follows:

Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, 10:00—Opening exercises, president's annual address: "How Best to Feed the Apple Orchard," Luther E. Hall, Ionia; discussion led by F. J. Overton, Bangor; "Grape Troubles and Their Remedy," Robert A. Smythe, Benton Harbor; discussion led by George Friday, Coloma.

Tuesday afternoon, 1:30 p. m.—"A School Especially for Beginners in Fruit Growing," "Selecting the Site," H. J. Eustace, Michigan agricultural college; "Preparing the Land and Planting," R. H. Graham, Grand Rapids, Mich.; "Pruning and Cultivating," O. K. White, Michigan agricultural college; "Spraying and Preparing for Winter," Prof. C. P. Halligan, Michigan agricultural college.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 13, 9 a. m.—"Protection," D. R. Waters, Spring Lake; "The Care of Small Fruits," Robert Thompson, St. Catharines, Ontario; discussion led by C. B. Cook, Owosso.

Speaking contest by senior students in horticulture from Michigan agricultural college. Time limited to five minutes. A large committee from the audience will be the judge. First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5. Judging and identification contest by junior and senior students in horticulture will take place after speaking contest. First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5.

Business meeting. Report of trustees of Lyon memorial fund. Reports of treasurer and secretary. Election of officers.

Wednesday afternoon, 1:30—"The New Sulzer Apple Law," R. G. Phillips, secretary International Apple Shippers' Association, Rochester, N. Y., discussion led by Edward Hutchins, Fennville; "Fruit Growing from a Woman's Standpoint," Mrs. Paul Rose, Elberta; "Varieties of Fruit from the Commercial Standpoint," Thomas S. Smith, Chicago; discussion led by Supt. F. A. Wilken, South Haven; "Clearing and Developing 300 Acres of Land for Fruit Growing" (illustrated), J. E. Merritt, Manistee.

Annual banquet, St. Cecilia hall at 5:30; plates, 75 cents. Charles W. Garfield, toastmaster.

## BRITISH EMBASSY IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SHOWS RESIGNATION

Voluntary Retirement of Mr. Bryce Followed Settlement of Questions He Came From England to Arrange

## WORKS TO FINISH

WASHINGTON.—Official confirmation of the resignation of James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain, was given at the British embassy today. The following statement why Mr. Bryce voluntarily retired, was authorized:

"The President has been informed of Mr. Bryce's intention to retire before long from his post as ambassador. He intimated his wish to do so to his majesty's government in July, 1911, more than a year ago, as by that time the questions he came out from England to settle (including those relating to the North Atlantic fisheries, the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, for sealing in Behring sea and complaints outstanding between Great Britain and the United States) had all been disposed of."

"At the request of the British government, however, he remained in Washington in order to deal with certain matters that were then pending. Mr. Bryce is retiring in order to devote himself to the completion of two works on which he has been long engaged. The time of his departure has not been fixed."

It is understood the ambassador will remain here till about Jan. 1.

No word concerning Mr. Bryce's successor could be obtained at the embassy today. Inquiries were referred to the state department, which was to make a statement. Some reports have it that Sir Cecil Arthur Rice, now minister at Stockholm, is to succeed Mr. Bryce. He has been in Washington as a British ambassador since February, 1907. This was his first diplomatic post, and it was said at the time of his appointment that his selection was intended as a compliment to the United States, in whose government and people Mr. Bryce had shown a deep interest.

Mr. Bryce was born in Belfast, Ire., in 1838, and was graduated in 1862 from Trinity College. He was professor in civil law at Oxford from 1870 to 1880, when, as a Liberal, he first entered Parliament. His famous text-book, "Bryce's American Commonwealth," was published in 1889. Mr. Bryce, it is expected, plans to devote his time again to literature.

## IMPROVED ROADS, SPOKANE COUNTY

SPOKANE.—Washington state and Spokane county officials, with many others identified with the Spokane County Good Roads Association, celebrated the completion of over 32 miles of highway in this county, comprising the famous "Apple Way" and "Sunset Boulevard." The two roads, which converge at Spokane from opposite directions, were built under the permanent highway law of Washington, and are said to be among the finest highways in the United States. The Apple way, built of gravel macadam, takes its name from the thousands of apple trees through which it runs in its 14.66 mile course. Sunset boulevard goes from Spokane 17.5 miles to the line of Lincoln county. It is built of asphalt concrete, waterbound macadam, asphalt macadam and gravel.

## HUGE SAWMILL GOING UP

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Western Lumber Company is erecting a sawmill at Comex for handling small fir and hemlock logs which cannot be easily towed to Fraser mills, near Westminster, owing to their liability to become waterlogged. The new plant will cost \$100,000, with capacity of 100,000 cubic feet daily.

## LUTHER LEAGUE TO MEET

ALBANY, N. Y.—State and national conventions of the Luther League will open here tomorrow and about 3000 delegates are expected. Many prominent members of the clergy and laity are already on the ground.

## UNVEIL MEMORIAL WINDOW

SALEM.—The window placed in Grace Episcopal church by the Rev. James Potter Franks, in memory of Bishop Brooks, Bishop McVieker and the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, was unveiled Sunday.

And another thing—

### Holeproof Hose

The Money it costs you in 6 months for the "darning kind" would buy a box of Holeproof Hose more than twice over. Holeproofs prove this. Try a box of 6 pairs and see.

Guaranteed for Six Months  
Sole Agents

## Talbot Co

TAILORED CLOTHES  
Minus Middlemen Plus Quality  
395-403 WASHINGTON STREET



# Business Interests to Confer on Grand Trunk's Act

## DEAL WITH NEW HAVEN REPORTED REASON PLANS FOR CITY ARE DROPPED

(Continued from page one)

Grand Trunk the raising of this immense sum of money was prohibitive.

"The serious phase of the situation is that it discloses what can be accomplished by those who are willing to use ability and money in an unfair attack upon corporations desirous of upbuilding the commercial interests of our city. To my way of thinking the Boston Chamber of Commerce has unfairly sought to impugn the methods of President Mellen, has sought to harass every step he has taken in the interests of Boston and New England, and has sought, in a reprehensible fashion, to place in a wrong light before the people of this state his every act.

"The Chamber of Commerce, representing 5000 business men, contributes almost \$150,000 a year toward the development of our port, and should devote its energies to upbuilding and to assisting the vested interests of this state. One should not, without the fullest investigation, assassinate the credit of any corporation, and much less one of the enormous magnitude of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Thomas C. Kenefick, vice-president and counsel of the Southern New England, says that the stoppage of work is only temporary. "It is only on account of the stringency in the money market abroad," he said, "that is caused by the Balkan war, that this stoppage has been ordered. I have no knowledge of any collusion between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven railways, but, if the work is stopped, there must be some motive, of course."

"An additional reason for the separation of the Boston & Maine from the control of the New Haven road," was the comment of Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"It is a great misfortune," said Arthur Farley of Farley, Harvey & Co. "I can easily believe that the New Haven road would use all of the means in its power to keep the Grand Trunk out of Boston. If the New Haven has by a monetary consideration kept the Grand Trunk out of Boston it is self-evident that the people of New England and Massachusetts will have to pay for it, as the people always have to pay for stifling competition.

"The question of state control of the Boston & Maine is a big question, and comes to the point of being a national matter. The state would have to travel a long road to acquire control of the railroads. The great question is the limitation of the purchasing power of big money. If the New Haven has been influential to keep one road away, I presume it would be a continued performance with any other road that might be induced to come here."

Edward A. Filene expressed the general sentiment of the business men of the city, that it is a "very serious handicap to our city if it is true that the plan is to be abandoned."

"If it is true," said Mr. Filene, "it will be a challenge to the men of Massachusetts and New England to find some other way of direct connection with a transcontinental line. There are several up in Canada."

Governor Foss said that he had received no information about the Grand Trunk's abandoning its plans to push the work on the proposed Southern New England railroad further than what he had read in today's press report. In the absence of official information he preferred not to make any comment on the matter at this time.

Asked if he would take any official action if he were to find that the Southern New England is not to be built, the Governor declined to commit himself. He said that "he would regret it very much if the Grand Trunk should cease building into Massachusetts."

That the cessation of work by the Grand Trunk road on its extension into New England will teach the people a lesson not to interfere with the normal development of the community by introducing outside elements was the comment of Sylvester Baxter, secretary of the Metropolitan Improvement League.

"I have considered the abandonment of the plans of the Grand Trunk inevitable from the start. I have never supposed that the Grand Trunk would be willing to pay millions and millions for a development which would not bring back compensating returns.

"No economic movement not on a sound basis can succeed and that was not on a sound basis. On second thought I suppose the Grand Trunk thought it would cost too much."

"The people of Boston and New England have been taught a lesson not to obstruct the normal development of the community for the sake of something which they couldn't possibly get. All of the existing achievements have come from the present traffic systems."

Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that it was a great surprise to him. "I suppose the Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Russell, "will take it up and try to fathom it. I am waiting for further developments, having just returned to the city."

"The unsettled money market which is produced by the strained conditions in Europe at the present time," was the reason given by Edison I. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway, for his order which has resulted in the laying off of about 2000 men on the line.

## Man Who Had Charge of Southern New England Railroad Development



E. H. FITZHUGH  
Vice-president Grand Trunk Railway

of the Southern New England railroad from Palmer, Mass., across the state into Rhode Island and Providence. This "temporary stoppage of work on the Southern New England is a precautionary measure," said Mr. Chamberlin.

There is a strong undercurrent of sentiment among the business men of this city and in other New England communities to the effect that the cessation of work by the Grand Trunk will be indefinitely continued until it becomes an abandonment of the entire plan brought about by a secret arrangement between the Grand Trunk and New Haven railroad interests.

The Providence Journal today says: "Charles S. Mellen has been making every effort, through Canadian government interests, through officials of the Canadian Pacific railroad, through J. P. Morgan & Co., and lastly through President Chamberlin himself, to disrupt and destroy the Southern New England proposition, which was the first real competition which he has had to face in his private empire of New England."

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven system, refused to discuss the statement when questioned over the long distance telephone. He stated his willingness to discuss the subject Wednesday at his offices in Boston.

Fred J. MacLeod, chairman of the railroad commission said:

"While this latest reported development is unfortunate, I do not see where the railroad commissioners can take any action even if such an agreement is found to have been reached. If there were any question of restraining trade, even that would be a matter for the interstate commerce commission, or the courts to handle. Of course, if there is anything which comes within the province of the railroad commission, we shall make a most thorough investigation."

The Rhode Island Board of Trade has been called in special session today and Governor Pothier has announced his intention of an early conference with Grand Trunk officials as to the real meaning of stopping the work. Attention of the interstate commerce commission has also been called to the reported agreement between the two railroads in a telegram sent from Providence Sunday night.

## WORK ON ROAD CONTINUES

NASHUA, N. H.—George M. Thompson of Wakefield, consulting engineer for the Grand Trunk, under whose direction the tentative survey was recently made through Newton, said today that he did not know that work had been suspended on the line. Mr. Thompson said that he was in charge of the location work between White River Junction and Boston and that his men were continuing their labors today. As to affairs in or near Palmer, Mr. Thompson said he had no knowledge of what was going on.

## TELLS OF COAL SITUATION

PHILADELPHIA—In answer to inquiries as to anthracite coal trade conditions, President George F. Baer said to a representative of the Philadelphia News Bureau this morning: "The difficulties in the way of increasing the output of coal are primarily due to the action of the miners in the upper region. At quite a number of the collieries in that region strikes have been maintained to try to force all the men into the union. So far as I know none of the large producing companies has sold coal above circular prices, and in a number of instances they have warned the dealers who buy coal from them that any attempt to advance prices would result in cutting off their supply; so far as the Reading is concerned this policy will be maintained."

## LIVELY INTEREST IN TREMONT STREET TRAFFIC PROJECT

Historical Societies Protest Against Encroaching on the Common as Means of Widening Thoroughfare

## MANY FAVOR PLAN

Agitation for and against the proposed plan to widen Tremont street by cutting away a strip of the Common from Park to Boylston street has been initiated by the merchants along Tremont street and the members of the historical societies of the city. The plan was first discussed at a conference between Mayor Fitzgerald and the street commissioners, when methods of relieving the traffic conditions on and along Tremont street were taken up and considered. Since then the scheme has been agitated by a number of the Tremont street merchants who think that the space should be secured for the parking of automobiles.

Members of the historical societies are greatly aroused and state that these organizations will oppose the plan.

Edwin D. Mead, a member of the Boston Common Society, said today:

"This is a monstrous proposition and one which the people of Boston will not consider for a moment. Great damage has already been done to that side of the common by the placing of the subway along the mall, and the carrying off of anything further in this direction will not be tolerated by any one who appreciates the significance of the common in the life of Boston."

That 15 or 20 feet of grass plot on the Common side of Tremont street should be taken for the widening of that thoroughfare to secure much needed additional space for the parking of automobiles and carriages, is the opinion of several merchants along Tremont street, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the plan being Charles F. Bacon of Chandler & Co., who said today that while the present grass plots are a mark of beauty, he thinks that the solution of the traffic problem on Tremont street lies in the widening of the street from 15 to 20 feet.

Mr. Bacon pointed out that main traffic streets of the city, such as Beacon street, Commonwealth avenue, Columbus avenue and Shawmut avenue feed, eventually into Tremont street and that a great deal of heavy trucking, which of necessity must move slowly, constantly uses Tremont street.

"It is unfair to the truckman, who perhaps is earning his living by the load, that he be held up five minutes sometimes by a congestion of traffic on Tremont street caused by its narrowness," said Mr. Bacon.

"I do not believe," he added, "that opposition to this plan would come from any appreciable number of persons compared to the thousands it would benefit. The Washington street merchants are reconciled to it because they would get their trade just the same, although the automobiles of their customers are to a great extent obliged to stop on Tremont street. At any rate a great deal of the present inconvenience and congestion in traffic would be done away with if the street were widened in this thoroughly practical manner." Mr. Bacon said that he did not believe that foot traffic is so much responsible for the great congestion as is the mixture of automobiles, carriages and trucks of all kinds.

William C. Kelley of Meyer Jonasson & Co. is another Tremont street merchant who favors widening Tremont street on the Common side. He also believes that Boylston street should be widened from Tremont street to Charles street by the taking of the dirt sidewalk on the Common side, which is so little used and which, contrary to general opinion, does not belong to Boston Common. Mr. Kelley said that traffic would be greatly relieved in that way.

The widening of Boylston street has been agitated for years by the Boylston Merchants Association, he said, which has had engineers look into the subject, and the organization has also ascertained much other data. Mr. Kelley said that, although much opposition from the Boston Common Society might be forthcoming to a project to take 15 or 20 feet from the common mall, the benefits to be derived to thousands of persons through a relief to traffic should more than balance the protest.

Among the merchants who are very much opposed to a project to widen Tremont street is Charles H. Crump of Shreve, Crump & Low Company, who contends that Tremont street is about as beautiful and perfect a thoroughfare as is possible to have under the conditions. Mr. Crump believes that a taking of any of the Common might involve serious legal questions that might so violate the original deed of gift to the city as to result in the property reverting to the William Blackstone heirs.

Mr. Crump expressed the opinion that under Police Commissioner O'Meara the regulation of traffic has been good and that congestion and confusion is no greater than in thoroughfares under similar conditions in other cities. Mr. Crump further said that he believed that when the Boylston street subway was finished and other subway projects there would be an appreciable benefit felt on Tremont street. "Washington street is in dire need of relief," he added.

## NAMES CHOSEN FOR NEW CLYDE LINERS OF FRANCONIA TYPE

Two Vessels Now Building for Service Between Glasgow and Canada to Be Alsation and Calgarian

## APPOINTMENTS NEW

Names have been chosen for the two new steamers of the Allan line now building on the Clyde for service between Glasgow and Canadian ports. Both vessels are of the type and about the size of the Franconia and Laconia, plying out of Boston, and will be the largest steamers running between Scotland and Canada. The craft will be known as the Alsation and the Calgarian.

In accordance with their traditional policy of sending their larger steamers to Boston and Portland during winter months, it is probable that they will be seen at this port. They are expected to go in service next season.

Accommodations for 250 saloon, 500 second cabin and 1000 steerage passengers will be provided on each vessel, while their tonnage will be about 18,000 gross register each. They will be driven by the latest type of turbine engines, operating four screws, which is expected to give them a speed of 18 or more knots an hour. The distribution of the power over four separate shafts is said to reduce the vibration considerably.

Passenger appointments of the steamers will embody every modern device for the enjoyment of ocean travel, including the latest system of heating and ventilation. General cabins will occupy the entire "A" deck, and fittings are said to be of the highest class. A well decorated lounge room, library, reading room and card room are provided, besides a cafe and gymnasium on the upper promenade deck. Another feature will be the closing in of the spacious promenade decks.

Two funnels and two masts are to be the distinguishing feature of the steamers, although their striking difference in their appearance will be their "cruiser" stern, a type heretofore seen almost exclusively on warships and revenue cutters.

Regarding safety of passengers, the line has arranged to equip the steamers with the most up-to-date appliances known, including the latest submarine signalling apparatus and wireless telegraphy.

## NEW YORK OBJECTS TO BOSTON AND BALTIMORE RATES

NEW YORK—Believing that the decision of the interstate commerce commission in rate adjustment between the North Atlantic ports on import and export trade is unfair to New York, committee of the Merchants' Association met today to take action to appeal from the decision.

The transportation committee, of which William A. Marble is chairman, and the joint committee, of which Calvin Tompkins is chairman, consider that the ruling penalizes this port because of its natural advantages.

"New York's contention," said Benjamin L. Fairchild, counsel for the association, "is that Boston and Baltimore should have no advantage in the rates on import and export trade. Heretofore West as Baltimore enjoyed; that is to say, on business to Chicago the standard all-rail rates carried a 67 per cent first-class rate on import traffic from Boston and Baltimore against 75 per cent from New York. It was shown the foreign steamship lines made the same rates to all of the North Atlantic ports, Baltimore to Boston inclusive, except that rates generally were higher to New York, and we therefore feel that a differential in the inland rates in favor of Boston and Baltimore as against New York is not only unjust, but indefensible."

The petitioners hold claims for \$2,809.59 against Gilchrist, \$454.52 against Butler, and \$322.64 against Everybody's Store. They claim that the corporations are separate and distinct.

## CANON HENSON WARNS CHURCH

"Perhaps the greatest danger which now threatens the church is its desire for human approbation," said the Rev. Dr. H. Henson, canon of Westminster, yesterday in the final sermon of the series he has been giving in St. Paul's cathedral. His subject was the duty and responsibility of the church in social service. "The atmosphere of modern life," he said, "is increasingly secularist, and the churches are quite plainly reflecting the fact. Let the church of Christ be true to its vocation."

## CHURCH EDIFICE DEDICATED

With appropriate dedicatory addresses and ceremonies, the new home of the Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal church at Park street and March avenue was opened yesterday for its first services. At the morning service the dedicatory sermon was delivered by Bishop Edward Holt Hughes, S. T. D., of San Francisco, former pastor of the Malden Center Methodist Episcopal church.

## WOMEN TO HEAR MISS O'REILLY

The first meeting of the Watertown Woman's Club will be held in the Watertown town hall this afternoon. Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will speak on "The Boy of the Cross Roads." There will be folk dancing by the children under the direction of Miss M. Caroline Wilson, supervisor of the playgrounds, and a musical program has been arranged for Mrs. Sarah Solis, chairman of the civic committee, is in charge of the meeting.

## COMPLETING STATUE OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Bela Pratt's Bronze to Be Finished in Month and Put Aside to Await Unveiling in the Spring—How Work Is Done

Finishing work on the bronze statue of Edward Everett Hale by Bela Pratt, which was cast a short time ago by the Gorham Company in its Providence foundry, has just been started and at the end of a month's labor, the figure will be carefully put away to await its erection and unveiling in the spring. The casting made by the Gorham Company is pronounced unusually excellent by the sculptor.

The process of casting a bronze statue is simple, but one requiring the greatest care and skill. In Europe, centuries of experiment and experience have brought the operation almost to a fine art, but in the United States there are few concerns that have undertaken this work, and are turning out specimens of recognized value. Among these American companies are the Bureau Brothers of Philadelphia, the Roman Bronze works and the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York and the T. F. McGinn Company in Boston. Tiffany of New York is also beginning to cast bronzes.

Most important of the steps in the casting process is the construction of the sand mold from the original modeled statue. The sand used for this has little in common with the loose, flowing sand of the seashore. Dark, fine and extraordinarily cohesive, it has almost the consistency of moist loam. It is quite dry, and yet when packed against a delicately carved or wrought surface, it will retain an exact impression of it, even though the box in which it rests be tipped and handled at will. Small blocks of it may be pressed on a patterned surface, side by side, then removed one by one, and arranged in order again, and the impression will remain perfect, if sufficient care is used.

In making a mold, the figure to be duplicated is placed face downward in a shallow box of sand with sides reaching but half way up the sides of the figure. This forms merely a temporary resting place. A duplicate box, without top or bottom, is then laid exactly on the first, and the molding sand packed and tramped tightly around and about the figure. A top is then placed on the upper box, figure and box are picked up and reversed, so that the original will then be lying face upward in a bed of hard-packed sand that covers it exactly halfway.

The operation is then repeated, the other half of the figure packed with sand, and covered with a top. The two halves are then separated and the figure removed.

Should these two halves be placed together again an exact hollow mold of the figure within would result. If this were to be filled with molten bronze, a duplicate would result, but of solid

metal, involving an unnecessary expense and weight.

To avoid this, an interior core, roughly following the lines of the original, but about an inch smaller all around, is placed within the hollow and carefully held in place so that it touches the sand at no point, yet follows its outline faithfully. Then, when the hot metal is poured in, it can fill only the space between the core and the sand, and the result is a thin shell of metal, duplicating the original on the outside, and roughly formed within. The core is then withdrawn or broken up by one of many methods and the finished bronze remains.

Usually a figure is cast in sections, the body being formed first, and the head, the pedestal or the raised arm cast separately and afterwards pinned and brazed to the body.

The chief difficulty in casting a statue, however, and the one that renders the process difficult and consummate skill requisite, is the following. When the sand is packed about the figure, it is forced into the interstices and crevices formed by the "undercutting" and the projecting details of the original statue. It will find its way beneath the flowing beard, into the folds of the flowing toga, behind the half opened coat and fretted sword hilt. Then when the box of molded sand is removed, these half imprisoned portions of sand tear away, leaving rough and jagged hollows and spoiling the impression.

To avoid this, these interstices are first packed with sand before the main mass of sand is laid upon the figure. Small blocks of the material are used by the artisan, each block tamped into place with the greatest care and delicacy, and the different blocks fitted to each other by a method of notching and pinning. Then, after the main mold of sand is lifted off, the blocks are removed and fitted into their place on the mold, one by one, and the impression is complete.

The details of each casting operation depend wholly on the character of the figure, its size and attitude. The molten metal may be poured in through but a few apertures, it may be poured in through as many as fifty. The interior cores may be introduced through the base or through the different opening left by the absence of the head and limbs for separate casting.

After the actual casting, the bronze must go through the process of being trimmed and cleaned. In trimming, the projections which remain to mark the spots where the metal was poured in are cut away and the edges where the different joinings made smoothed over.

The cost of casting a single life sized figure ranges from \$1,000 upwards. As the actual cost of the metal used is but a minor portion of this, an idea may be formed of the amount of skilled labor necessary for the process of casting.

## WOULD VACATE RECEIVERSHIP

Herman Seffer and Austin Bono, co-partners doing business as the Royal Skirt Manufacturing Company, filed petitions in the United States district court today, one asking leave to intervene in the receivership proceedings against William S. Butler & Co., Inc.; the other to have vacated the decree appointing receivers for the Gilchrist Company and Everybody's Store, Incorporated.

The petitioners hold claims for \$2,809.59 against Gilchrist, \$454.52 against Butler, and \$322.64 against Everybody's Store. They claim that the corporations are separate and distinct.

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"Perhaps the greatest danger which now threatens the church is its desire for human approbation," said the Rev. Dr. H. Henson, canon of Westminster, yesterday in the final sermon of the series he has been giving in St. Paul's cathedral. His subject was the duty and responsibility of the church in social service. "The atmosphere of modern life," he said, "is increasingly secularist, and the churches are quite plainly reflecting the fact. Let the church of Christ be true to its vocation."

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## SECOND READ LECTURE TONIGHT

NEWTON, Mass.—The second of the series of lectures arranged by the trustees of the Read fund to be given on Monday evenings in the Bigelow school hall will take place this evening. These lectures are given by John Henry Frame, and are illustrated with lantern slide pictures, the subject of the course being "The Earth and the Progress of Evolution."

## A. F. OF L. OFFICERS IN ANNUAL REPORTS SEE BRIGHT FUTURE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor has its membership been larger and the outlook for the future of organized labor brighter according to President Samuel Gompers, in his address today in opening the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Higher wages and fewer hours of labor have lightened labor's burdens immeasurably," Mr. Gompers declared. He urged the "man in the overall" to stand united for future betterment.

Mr. Gompers said the federation's members now number 1,841,000 as against 1,770,145 last year. Among the policies Mr. Gompers advocated were: Citizenship for Porto Ricans, extension of the federation in Canada, organization of steel workers, opposition to compulsory arbitration laws, extension of the eight-hour law, limiting injunction and contempt proceedings, passage of a rigid immigration exclusion act, limiting federal judges' tenure, popular election of United States senators, employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, old age pensions and wider use of schools.

President Gompers said the "deplorable calamity" of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times broke the metal workers' strike there.

Secretary Frank Morrison defended the right to strike in his annual report. "The strike is not a boom—if it is often a hardship—but the strike has been, the most formidable and powerful weapon in achieving successes," said Mr. Morrison. "When labor is fighting for a principle or justice it does not count the cost in dollars and cents."

He said the total wage increases in one year that labor had secured to itself was \$30,188,000 and hours of labor have been reduced annually, in the aggregate 21,113,000. He also reported the payment of \$176,000 in pensions last year.

## BUILDERS DISCUSS MATERIAL FOR NEW CITY HALL ANNEX

F. A. Wells, of Wells Brothers' Company of New York, contractors in charge of the construction of the new city hall annex, and Henry Cummings, manager of the Boston office of the company, will appear before the committee on municipal affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, and give their opinion on the use of limestone or granite for the walls of the new structure.

According to statements made by an official of the company today, the firm is quite willing to abide by the decisions of the owners and architects of the building in the matter of material. Its attitude toward the use of granite or limestone is an impartial one, he stated, and if a choice must be made, it would favor the use of limestone for the reason that the original contracts called for this and could be carried out quicker if no changes were made.

A report on the situation is expected to be made to the directors of the chamber by the committee, at the end of the hearing today, and the matter will then be placed before the whole chamber.

## PLANS TO PROFIT BY TERMINUS OF PORTUGAL LINE

Establishment of a commercial museum in Lisbon, Portugal, as a means of increasing the trade between that country and the United States by the new direct steamship line between Lisbon and Boston, is to be attempted, according to an announcement of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

American goods particularly adapted to the uses of the people of Portugal will be placed on exhibition, so that they may become familiar with our latest products in manufacture and agriculture. The advantage Boston and New England manufacturers attained, by the decision of the Portuguese commission, that Boston should be the American terminus for the new service is well appreciated by the chamber.

## STREET CARMEN INSTALL OFFICERS

More than 5000 members of the Boston Street Carmen's Union attended the first sessions of the general meeting of the union in Boston theater last evening and at 1 o'clock this morning and witnessed the installation of the new permanent officers. International Vice-President P. B. Sheehan, of Brockton, presided at the opening session and after the installation was succeeded by Matthew J. Higgins, president of the Boston union, in the chair.

The general officers installed were: Matthew J. Higgins of Forest Hills, president; James E. Fahey of division 9, vice president; Owen P. Moore of division 1 recording secretary; William J. Collins of division 1, secretary-treasurer; Matthias J. Neesdale of division 2, business agent; Alfred J. Lynch of division 2, conductor; Joseph A. Collins of division 3, warden, and an executive board.

## FOUR ESCAPE AT WEST END FIRE

Four people came down the fire escapes in safety this morning when a fire, originating in the basement of the five-story brick apartment house, 63 Myrtle street, West End, caused damage of about \$1000.



## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Last week we talked about the famous men who were competing this year in the News of the World tournaments, and it was a great surprise and disappointment when Braid, the four times winner, failed to qualify this time. Vardon was the sole member of the great triumvirate to successfully withstand the onslaught of the younger players. This tournament was characterized by the splendid showing of the younger school, Ray being the most brilliant. I have already spoken of him and of Willie Watt, so am going to devote the time today to the semi-finalists and some other youthful players who distinguished themselves, for without doubt some of them will win the open championship in the long, following Ray's lead.

R. G. Wilson from Berkhamsted lost at the thirteenth to Vardon in the semi-final, but the younger man failed to produce the game which had brought him to the bronze medal stage, and seemed oppressed by the great relearned club making under J. B. Batley. His present position is his first professional appointment and he is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger men. His steadiness and skillful play from tee to green enable him to hold most opponents while his putting in this tournament is said to have been phenomenal.

Tom Williamson has earned the reputation during the last two years of being one of the most difficult men to beat. Wilson defeated him in the first round by one hole, by reason of wonderful accuracy, and leaped immediately into prominence. In the afternoon he disposed of the youthful conqueror of J. H. Taylor by 4 and 3 the large margin being due possibly to the strain on his opponent in the morning. As Wilson's own match had also ended at the home hole he showed fine powers of endurance. He will, without doubt, be one of those chances regarded as favorable next year, and probably the next time he plays some one like Vardon he will be able to bring forth the really magnificent golf he showed in the earlier rounds of this tournament.

H. Cawsey, with Ray, was in the weaker half of the draw, and did not have such well-known victims as Wilson on his way to the semi-final. Against Ray he played pluckily, but the cham-

pion was in wonderful form, and defeated him at the twelfth. Cawsey is a pretty player, with a good style, a trifle more upright in his swing than the majority of professionals.

Although he went out in the second round to Wilson, Jack Rowe enhanced his growing reputation by defeating J. H. Taylor, the four times British champion, at the last green. Rowe, like his famous opponent, comes from Westward Ho, and like the other men of Devon, is a great fighter. He has not won anything very important as yet, but he has had the satisfaction of having prevented some more notable men than himself from winning competitions. Even if you have not won yourself it is a great thing to be able to look back on having disposed of two members of the triumvirate. Not one of the greatest masters of the game fails to feel easier in regard to his own chances when he hears that Jack Rowe or Tom Williamson is out of the running. Did not Rowe beat James Braid on the latter's own course at Walton Heath a couple of years ago, in one of the early rounds of this same tournament, and now he puts out Taylor in the first match. It was not by luck either, though Taylor was not at his best. Rowe went out in 35 and was five up at the turn, and though the greatest exponent of pitched shots made a gallant effort, his young clubmate did not lose his head when his lead was dragged down and finished one up at the last hole.

In the last two years Vardon, Braid, Taylor, John Ball and Hilton have held their own, but think of the difference in the standing of the younger men. Formerly these others were supreme, now they are fighting with their backs to the wall to retain their position. Ray has made a breach in the defense, what is to follow? No one knows but all the same the old guard has as good golf left as any which has yet been produced, and I say this with all admiration for the tremendous advancement made by many of the younger school. If Braid does not do something next year to console himself for his failure to qualify this year I shall not be the only one to be surprised. The serious Scottish giant has a few things left to show the world in regard to the winning qualities of the thinking game. Watch the man from Walton Heath next year.

## WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS HOLDS FAIR TO AID VETERANS



(Photo by Chickering)  
MRS. MARY E. HOLBROOK  
Department president, Women's Relief Corps

Ornamental and useful articles for the household and fancy goods of every description are on view today among the exhibits of the fair in aid of civil war veterans being conducted in Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, by the Women's Relief Corps. Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, department president, and her staff of assistants are in charge of the arrangements. The fair will continue through the week and appropriate exercises marking its opening will be held this evening. The program is scheduled as follows: Tomorrow, Grand Army night; Wednesday, Woman's Relief Corps night; Thursday night will be especially for Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and allied auxiliaries; Friday will be patriotic night and Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the children, for whom an attractive program has been arranged.

Mrs. Holbrook's assistants include Vice-chairmen, Marie J. Kendall, Gardner; Laura I. Smith, Attleboro; Helen R. Blackmar, Hingham; Harriette L. Reed, Duxbury; secretary, Lucie Stuart Wadsworth, Boston; assistant secretary, Annie R. Leighton, Worcester; treasurer, Nellie F. Libbey, Lynn; assistant treasurer, Nina B. Lovejoy, Ayer.

The fair will be in charge of the Dorcas H. Lyman Society. Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant of the G. A. R., will act as chief marshal.

## COAL DEALERS SAY PRICES MAY DROP SLIGHTLY

With sufficient stock on hand to supply their regular customers, Boston retail coal dealers today maintain that a drop in price is not impossible in the near future, for some of the coal which is now going West will soon be turned into the New England states. This, they claim, is conditional upon the proper working of the mines and adequate car facilities.

An official of the Bay-State Fuel Company expressed his opinion that the coal situation would improve in the next few weeks and said that the dealers in Boston were earnestly hoping for more shipments so that they could fill orders in as large quantities as are asked and bring down the high price which followed the miners' strike.

The usual change in the schedule of prices does not come until April 1, but many local merchants are looking forward to a slight decrease before that time. No increase in the scale of prices had been made or considered by the dealers interviewed.

NEW YORK—A statement is issued by the committee of anthracite operators says:

"The larger mining companies are holding absolutely to their circular prices. They have not advanced these to the dealers to whom they sell and have no intention of doing so. By far the greater part of the total anthracite output is being sold by the original producers at the circular prices."

"Some of the independent operators are selling their output at a premium—that is, at a price above the circular."

## "COLLEGE HERO" READY TO OPEN

Everything is in readiness for the initial performance in St. James theater tonight of "The College Hero," the musical play in which more than 700 Boston people are to take part. The play, founded upon college life, is to be produced each evening this week and at a matinee on Saturday afternoon by the Animal Rescue League of Boston for the benefit of its work.

BEGIN STATE ARMY TODAY  
STONEHAM, Mass.—Work on the new state army here for company H, sixth regiment, begins today. The contract has been awarded to Peabody & Son of Lawrence, and work will be rushed to get the structure well under way before winter sets in. It will be built on Main street, nearly opposite Montvale avenue, on a lot of 133 feet frontage and 180 feet depth purchased from Preston Richardson of Kingston, R. I. The town recently appropriated \$1500 toward the cost of the lot.—\$4025.

## SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

At the Frances E. Willard settlement, 38 Chambers street, a special program of entertainment is being arranged for the Mothers' Club meeting Wednesday evening. The workers at the house are already receiving donations for the rummage sale, which is to be held Friday evening, Nov. 22, and all day Nov. 23. Contributions of anything salable may be sent to the house at any time directed to Miss Nellie F. Hill.

Weekly neighborhood dancing parties are to be given at Denison house each Saturday night. On Wednesday of this week a luncheon is to be given in honor of Canon Herbert Hensley Henson of Westminster abbey, England. Yesterday afternoon an informal gathering of Syrians especially interested in music was held to plan ways and opportunities for development.

At Cottage place neighborhood house a concert will be given Wednesday evening for the people of the neighborhood.

At Ruggles street neighborhood house an illustrated lecture in the series on "The Forces of Nature" will be given Wednesday evening. Groups in the dramatic clubs have begun work on scenes from Dickens, and Maeterlinck's "Bluebird," for presentation during the holidays.

Applicants for instruction in basketry and sewing in the Saturday morning classes at South End industrial school are being turned away. Mrs. A. S. Damon, superintendent of the school, asks that any college girls or young women who are willing to teach voluntarily communicate with her as soon as possible.

A group of mothers from Roxbury neighborhood house will have a theater party tonight to "Disraeli." On Thursday evening the Mothers' Club will hold an open meeting.

The opera lecture to be given in the North Bennet street hall tonight by W. L. Hubbard, under the auspices of the Boston music school settlement, is to serve as a practical means of fostering opera appreciation among the people of the neighborhood. Members of the Boston Opera Company will assist Mr. Hubbard.

Parker Memorial has arranged for a concert to be given Thursday night by the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs of Harvard, for members of Parker Memorial and representative groups from all the Boston settlements. The program is to be as complete and as varied as those given by the clubs in the season's regular schedule.

Harry S. Taplin, director of Hale house, leaves today on a trip to Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Chicago. Mr. Taplin will address the Club for Social Workers in Buffalo Tuesday night, on "Summer Work at Camp Hale," and on the same subject later in Cleveland and Indianapolis. The success with which Hale house has carried on its camp work for some years has led social workers in the West to invite Mr. Taplin to come to them to explain the work in detail.

Tonight the Wonalancet Club of Hale house will go to Franklin for the first

match basketball game of the season. Recreational class work and outdoor activities for the children under the direction of Miss Hilda Myrick will be definitely started this week.

On Friday evening at South Bay Union the young people will have their first dancing party of the season. Plans are now well under way for a harvest home entertainment to be given about Thanksgiving time to raise funds for redecorating the hall and buying new scenery. The entertainment will be in three parts and will include several appropriate songs and dances. The whole will be preceded by a prologue, and each episode will also have a prologue. All the evening clubs are to take part. Miss Margaret Shipman is directing the festival, which will really be in the nature of an indoor pageant.

At the North End Union the playroom for graduates of the kindergarten will open Wednesday afternoon.

At the Civic Service house Mrs. Bertha Papazian started work in dramatics last evening, the new club taking up the study of classical plays with the view of presenting a Russian play later in the season. On Thursday evening the Betsey Ross Club will give a dance in Howe hall on Huntington avenue. On Friday evening at the house the Civic Debating Club will hold a debate on the question, "Resolved, that the city of Boston shall own and operate her street railways."

The volunteers of Elizabeth Peabody house will be entertained at supper Friday evening, after which they will meet to discuss plans and exchange ideas about different phases of the work for the year. The new building on Charles street is progressing rapidly; the outside walls are finished, and the workmen are busy with the inside walls and flooring.

## STEAMER BOSTON STRIKES SCHOONER

NEW YORK—Captain Brightman of the freight steamer Boston, on route from Providence to this city, reported today that when off Huntington, L. I., he was in collision with the schooner Mary Augusta. The Boston was only slightly damaged, while the Mary Augusta lost her forward gear. A tug was sent to tow the schooner to City island. The Boston made port on her regular time.

Used formerly in the Boston-New York service, in company with the steamers Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, when they were used exclusively for freight, about four years ago, the steamer Boston is well-known in this port. It is owned by the Eastern Steamship Corporation. The steamer was built at Quincy in 1904. It has a gross tonnage of 3026 tons and 2466 tons net.

## A CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER

The candidacy of Representative Charles A. Dean of Wakefield for the Democratic nomination for speaker of the Massachusetts House is anticipated. Democratic members, though in a minority, plan to hold a caucus and select a candidate.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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Riverbank on the Charles  
APARTMENTS  
IN BEXLEY HALL  
Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or  
F. W. NORRIS & CO.  
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SUITE WITH GARAGE  
Lower suite, 6 rooms, in new 2-family house; h. w. heat, gas and electricity. 158 Winsor ave., Watertown; telephone Newton North 805-W.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES  
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Member Woman's Board of Trade.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA  
FLORIDA LANDS—Citrus fruit, vegetable, sugar cane, cotton and corn land in central Florida; full information and booklet on application. G. M. McKINNEY, Gen. Agent, 704 Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA  
KERNAN, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, California, offers exceptional opportunities for profitable farming; ideal for all varieties of fruits and alfalfa; 6, 10, 20 acres and up; splendid location; deep sandy loam soil; abundant cheap water for irrigation; terms. DUNN INVESTMENT CO., 204 Commercial Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

INSURANCE  
SAMUEL GRAHAM  
Insurance in All Its Branches  
175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
Exchange, CHICAGO  
Tel. Wabash 955, Drexel 7627

## WARS AND CANAL TOPICS BEFORE CENTURY CLUB

At the Saturday luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club last week Canon H. Hensley Henson of Westminster, London, was a guest and spoke on the Turkish war, intimating that it is hardly possible for England or the other powers to keep the peace even as the United States finds it impossible to keep peace in Central and South American states.

Congressman McCall spoke of the Panama canal as a means of great advance to civilization. The ships of the United States, he said, have already a monopoly of the coastwise trade of the country, so that to allow them the further advantage of using the canal without tolls would merely be to enrich them further at the cost of domestic trade. The provision giving these ships privileges was a violation of treaty and he is sorry for that, but he does not think that it would make much actual difference to foreign trade.

Mr. McCall spoke especially of leaving the canal unfortified. In the first place, he said, we have agreed not to fortify it, and in the second place it is safer left to the guardianship of the whole world. No nation would then dare violate the neutrality of the canal.

Thirdly, to fortify would cost more than the yearly interest on the original sum invested in the canal itself. Fourthly, if we fortify the canal we make it a prize of war.

Samuel Thompson of the national rivers and harbors congress said the Panama canal is going to have a great influence on commercial relations. We must follow it up by improvement of our rivers and harbors. He gave figures of the difference in cost per mile for moving a ton of freight by railroad or by waterways.

Mr. Thompson went on to show that wherever waterways have been established the railways have followed. Improved waterways means more work for the railroads, even while it forces them to give a fairer rate.

Goods sent by the lakes route in this country in a given period compared with the same amount sent by rail cost \$360,000,000 more by rail.

## SELECTMEN HAVE MANY PROBLEMS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Besides taking action on the purchase of land for a new high school building, and deciding on the question of abandoning the local water supply and entering the Metropolitan system, the town selectmen tonight will be asked to grant James J. Pollard, chief of police, an increase of salary from \$875 to \$1200 a year, appropriate \$2000 for land for a public playground on New Salem street, and grant increases to the firemen. The fire engineers will ask for \$1100 to cover the period from now until Jan. 1, proposing to increase the pay of permanent drivers from \$17 to \$18 a week, and give the call-men \$100 instead of \$75 a year.

RESCUES HIS CHILDREN  
Antonio Saco rescued his two children, Albert and Lillian, today when fire started in the first floor of the building at 158 Prince street. He had gone to an adjoining store on an errand, and the children are believed to have set fire to the place with matches. Tenants on the three floors above escaped by way of the roof. The damage was slight.

LORD FURNACE PASSES AWAY  
NEW YORK—Lord Furness, head of the firm of Furness, Withy & Co. and the Furness line, has passed away. He is succeeded by the Hon. Marmaduke Furness, says a New York Herald despatch from London.

HOTELS  
The Garden Spot of Southern California  
Hotel Green  
PASADENA, CAL.  
It has a Worldwide Reputation  
Open from November to May  
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REAL ESTATE  
MEDFORD  
FOR RENT at No. 7 Summer st.: 6-room house; all modern conveniences; near street and electric cars. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

For Sale or Exchange  
A nice 14-room residence in the best part of West Newton, Mass.; said place has a good tenant; rent income \$600 per year. W. S. PHELPS, Palmer, Mass.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS  
\$5800 BUYS 9 room residence on finest street in Evanston; can easily be made into two apartments. Address P. F. JENSEN, U. S. L. S. Station, Evanston, Ill.

OFFICES  
PRACTITIONER'S SUITE  
Of two rooms. One artist's studio, north light; one smaller office. Modern conveniences. Allen Hall Building, 384 A Boylston st., Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES  
Book & Art Exchange  
Well established and one of the largest in middle West. Will sell at very reasonable price. Address S 49, Monitor Office.

## LONGER PIERS URGED FOR NEW YORK PORT

NEW YORK—The state commission appointed by Governor Dix to investigate the problem of how New York's maritime supremacy may be maintained and increased has substantially concluded that definite executive action will have to be taken very soon if this city is to remain the first port of the United States and is to be the terminus for the giant steamships of the immediate future.

Commodore R. A. C. Smith, chairman, said: "These two things stand out sharply: First the necessity of the straightening of the pierhead line from Thirtieth street south to pier A; second the improvement of the section above Forty-second street by cutting inshore to provide for long steamships."

Through the efforts of the commission, Mayor Gaynor and other officials and business men, the war department consented to permit a temporary extension of two piers to a length of 1000 feet.

## ELECTION NOV. 18 FOR OFFICERS OF BOSTON CITY CLUB

Election of officers for the Boston City Club will take place at the club rooms, 6 Beacon street, on Nov. 18. The polls for the election will be open from noon to 7:30 p. m.

The following names have been submitted for members of the executive committee for three years, eight of whom are to be elected: March G. Bennett, Charles Logue, Frederick H. Fay, Charles F. R. Foss, Stephen W. Reynolds, Frederick Homer, Robert A. Woods, George R. Pulsifer, Preston Pond, H. Staples Potter, Max E. Wyanski, Daniel L. Prendergast, Louis A. Coolidge, Charles M. Cabot, Thomas J. Kenny and George R. Regan.

For the nominating committee for 1913 John White, Jr., Louis E. Cadieux, William T. Farley, Thomas J. Feeney, Alfred E. Wellington, William J. Berry and Carroll W. Doten.

## SENATE PRIMARY BILL TO BE URGED

Presentation of a senatorial preferential primary bill to the Legislature on the opening day of its session, with a request that all rules be suspended and the measure be given immediate enactment, was one of the plans evolved at the mass-meeting of Massachusetts at the Progressive party Saturday night. After all the available rooms in the large auditorium had been taken, several hundred additional persons were sent to Faneuil hall, where an overflow meeting was held.

Among the speakers were Charles S. Bird, Winston Churchill, Frazer Metzger and Charles Humes, the Progressive party candidates for Governor in the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, respectively. Matthew Hale presided at the Tremont Temple meeting and Richard Washburn Child at Faneuil hall. At the large meeting over \$8500 was collected for the promotion of the party.

## CAR SERVICE IMPROVED

As a result of the joint action taken by the selectmen and the committee on street railways of the board of trade of Watertown with the Boston Elevated Company in regard to the service, 16 extra trips now are being made between Harvard square and Watertown square during the rush hours of the morning and the evening.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
Purifying and Cleansing  
Recommended by Dentists  
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FOR THE MOUTH AND TEETH

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CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 249 Washington st., Boston

PLUMBING  
McMahon & Jaques  
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS  
Established 1806  
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FOR SALE  
3-Direct Current Diehl Motors  
Five to eight H. P. (2000 R. P. M., 220 V.); 1 H. P. (1000 R. P. M., 220 V.); 1/2 H. P. (1800 R. P. M., 220 V.); all with pulleys and starters; new in May, 1911; but little used; will sell at one half cost price for cash. Address POWELL-HASKINS MFG. CO., Beverly, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS  
THE CUMBERLAND, cor. Cumberland and St. Botolph sts.—Board and rooms; 21-meal ticket \$4.50, 14-meal ticket \$3.50, breakfast 35c, lunch 25c, dinner 40c.

NEWBURY ST., 31—Nicely furnished room, with table board. Tel. B. L. 3259-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED  
BOARD, 2 rooms wanted, in Boston or suburb, by gentleman, life. 15 months-old baby; running water; heat; state particulars at once. F. C. BARTLETT, South Yarmouth, Mass.

ROOMS  
BACK BAY 38 WESTLAND AVE. TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

MALDEN ST., 394—Beautifully furnished front or back parlor, large closets, every convenience; ref. Tel. B. B. 3931-W.

ROOMS—CHICAGO  
E. SIXTIETH ST., 311 Apt. 35—Well furnished large room; strictly modern; private family; board optional; references. Phone Wentworth 7259.

CALUMET AVE., 4947, 1st Apt.—Well furnished large room; strictly modern; private family; best transportation. Phone Drexel 4681.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO  
FOR RENT—Room and board for two; private family; one block North Ave. car 1 1/2 to elevated. Tel. Belmont 7501. 3529 Pierce ave.

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DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL  
Tel. OX. 1290—149 Tremont St. Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston.  
DR. G. FRANKLIN HART  
1000 Masonic Temple  
Phone Central 5501  
CHICAGO  
DR. JOHN C. PURDIE  
5015 N. Clark Street  
Phone Edgewater 2551  
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DR. AVA B. H. NUMBERS  
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A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1508

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M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave., maker of the clothes, upholsterer, alterations for pressing, altering and repairing.

SALESMEN WANTED  
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Wanted  
For Cape Cod, including Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes and Norfolk counties, one who has acquaintance with manufacturing or garage trade preferred; must be energetic and thoroughly reliable; permanent position and good salary for right man; state references and age, giving former employers. Room 61, 146 Summer st., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE  
A LADY over 25, having good education, first class appearance and reference to travel. If self-reliant and ambitious call on MRS. L. S. CARNEY, 9 Park st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
STENOGRAPHER or private secretary; experienced in newspaper and advertising work. H-5, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE  
POSITION wanted by Swedish sales man; clothing and furnishings; road and retail; experienced. H.G.B., Monitor office.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES  
Diamond Corset Shields  
Prevent corset steels or bones from breaking through. Save dresses and underwear. Are odorless. Easily detached. Washable. Fit snugly on any corset. Double the corset's life. At stores or by mail. Nain-sook, plain, 25c a pair; lace trimmed, 50c a pair. Silk lace trimmed, 75c a pair. MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY, 7 W. 22d Street, New York

CATNIP BALL  
A Toy for Cats  
In a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. On sale at any drug store or 25c a set by mail. Three silver dollars. Write for home agency plan. MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY, Sole agents, 7 W. 22d St., New York City.

Home Made Mint Jelly  
The newest relish novelty of fresh mint leaves to serve with roast lamb, \$3.00 per dozen half pint glasses. Grandfruit, Mar-malade, \$4.00 per dozen. Please remit with order. MRS. K. E. WENZEL, 505 West 122nd st., New York

"THAT SOMETHING NEW"  
High Class Dressmaking at Moderate Prices  
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FURS REMODELED, summer prices; fur coats repaired, relined, dyed; muffs lined, \$1; new furs for sale; old ones taken in part payment. TAYLOR'S, 88 Boylston st., New York

MILLINERY—NEW YORK  
NEW YORK MILLINERY  
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Knabe Bldg., Room 601, 437 Fifth Ave., New York  
Latest styles. Sensible prices. Mail orders promptly filled.  
Finest Materials.

FUR ROBES  
RUSSIAN SEAL SKIN ROBE  
FOR SALE  
Private party wishes to sell beautiful (natural color) Russian Seal Skin Fur Robe, lined with black silk broadcloth, size 54x32 inches never bid one! Genuine bargain, \$100 cash. Apply ROBINSO, 104 West 84th st., New York City.

EDUCATIONAL  
Short Story Writing  
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short story, taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over 100,000 students under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and leading colleges. Write today for 250-page catalogue free. THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

MADAME H. MARIE McDONALD's Select School of Dancing and Deportment, 1465 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone North 1543.

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Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUR RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway st., Boston.

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Attorney-at-Law, Room 300  
Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS  
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THE CHRISTIAN SC



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

BAKER'S ASSISTANT, \$12, in Dorchester. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BOY WANTED, of neat appearance, must come well recommended. POLAK, 270 Boylston st., Boston. 12

BOY with some knowledge of stenography or blueprints for general office work; good opening for the right kind of boy. F. H. LOCK, rm. 51, 170A Tremont st., Boston. 11

BOYS (16 to 20), smart, clean and active, who come well recommended and are looking for advancement. Apply to Mr. Wright, street car, 8:30-10 a. m., JORDAN MARSH CO., Boston. 11

BURSHAW FACTORY HELD, experienced work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BUNDLE BOY, in city, \$6-87. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BUTLER for high class boarding house; must have references. MRS. ELIA M. COUSER, 12 Kent st., Brookline, Mass. 12

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; good body and gear varnisher; and willing to help clean up work; steady work; right man. HARRIS, BRIDGE STATION, Roudy st., Beverly, Mass. 11

COOPER on soft wood barrels at Millford, N. H.; pay no office. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COPPERSMITHS, in city, union scale. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

DRAFTSMAN wanted—Men with some experience on mechanical drawing. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston. 11

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical), with 2 or 3 years' experience on electrical work. Boston, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical) with machine shop experience. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRAND BOY, in city, \$6, some experience on press. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRAND BOY, in city, carry machines. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRAND BOY, strong, \$4 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRAND BOY, in city, \$4, with printing house. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRANDS, general work to learn machine shop work. \$4 in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRAND BOY, in city, \$4-52, clock. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ERRAND BOY, in city, \$4-50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GALVANIZERS (hot process), at Everett, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GLAZIERS, at Pawtucket, R. I., \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GORDON PRESS FEEDER, at Malden, \$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

HORSESHOER and blacksmith, at New Bedford, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

JOB PRESS FEEDER who can make ready in city, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

JOB PRESS FEEDER, at Cambridge, \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

JOB PRESS FEEDER and two-thirds compositor. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

LASTER, wanted in Cambridge; hand work on slipper. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

LITHOGRAPH PRESS FEEDER, in city, \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MACHINIST'S HELPER, with one or two years' experience. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MACHINIST who understands blueprints and with full kit of tools, at Westfield, \$30 a year. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MARRIED COUPLE, wanted to take charge of a boarding house; 2 to 3 rooms and \$4 a week. Apply MRS. F. H. HENNO, 447 Massachusetts st., Boston. 12

MEAT CUTTER, in East Somerville, \$12-13. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MEAT CUTTERS, at East Somerville, \$12-13. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MOLDER (iron-floor), at Charlestown, \$20 per day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

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MOLDER (iron-floor), at Charlestown, \$20 per day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A temperate man on a farm to take care of 25 head cattle, three milk; also care of two horses, some pigs and hens; cut fire wood, etc.; and boy or three or four; must be able to milk. Address at once, J. E. WHITNEY, Blandford, Mass. 11

WANTED—Young man with some experience in picture framing, who desires to learn the trade. NORTHAMPTON APT. STORE, Northampton, Mass. 13

WANTED—A student to wait on table night and morning in private boarding house for board. MRS. M. J. SAWYER, 13 Rutland sq., Boston. 11

WANTED—First class varnish finisher. BITE RIDON AUTO & CARRIAGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn. 14

WATCHMAN wanted by wholesale house; hours 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Apply to Mr. Chase, BROWN WALKER CO., 6 and Fargo st., near Summer st., Boston. 16

WEAVERS wanted, a few good men; day and night work; good pay. Apply BUNTON MFG. CO., West Boston, Mass. 11

WOODWORKER wanted, high grade man who has been in player-plant or organ factory. CHORALCELO CO., 34 Farmington st., Boston. 11

WORK wanted by hour, afternoons, evenings and Saturdays by capable student; satisfaction assured; steady home work. BIRGE, 170 Newport av., Dorchester, Mass. 11

YOUNG MAN wants work alternate forenoon and afternoons, doing chores and cleaning; Back Bay preferred. D. ANDERSON, 30 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. 16

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE—With dressmaker, in Roslindale; \$2.50-\$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

APPRENTICE—Good at drawing or coloring; on lantern slides; in city; \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BOOKKEEPER wanted in bludery in city; \$8-87. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BOOKKEEPER wanted at South Framingham, \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BOOKKEEPER—A bright woman to run double entry ledger; must be quick, accurate and thoroughly capable; also furnish cash. MRS. W. P. HALL, 29 Willoughby st., Boston. 11

CASHIER wanted in city for furniture store; good references; good pay. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CHOCOLATE DIPPER, wanted, to be in charge of dipping. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COMPETENT GIRL, wanted for general housework. Apply Mrs. C. E. MONROE, 23 Converse st., Longwood, Mass. 11

COMPOSITOR—Straight matter; at Malden; \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

EXPERIENCED waist and skirt finisher; good references; good pay. Apply to high-class dress maker. FIAN, FACTORY, 104 Boylston st., Boston. 12

FACTORY GIRL, wanted for general housework. Apply Mrs. C. E. MONROE, 23 Converse st., Longwood, Mass. 11

FANISHER, with tailor, wanted at Boston; \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for 7-room house; no luncheon; to prepare; heavy washing sent out; very nice home; \$8-10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Protestant; best references required. MRS. BRIGHT, 91 Salisbury rd., Brookline, Mass. 11

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER MAID wanted in family of 3; experienced; no wages; references required. MRS. J. H. HENNO, 447 Massachusetts st., Boston. 12

GENERAL MAID—Wanted, young girl (18-20), Protestant, in small family to do housework; 2 to 3 evenings; \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GIRLS WANTED—Spinners, doublers and drawing room hands, experienced in spinning; 2 to 3 evenings; \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

KNITTING MACHINE OPERATOR—Experienced; in city; \$9. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MANGLE GIRL (shake and fold) wanted in public laundry in West Roxbury; \$5-8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to take charge of a lodging house; 2 to 3 rooms and \$4 a week. Apply MRS. F. H. HENNO, 447 Massachusetts st., Boston. 12

MENDER wanted on hand-made Shaker sweaters, at East Boston; \$8-10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MIL HELP at Hillsboro, N. H.; will make white flannel and guarantee \$10 a day; experienced; \$7-8; experienced \$8-10; make arrangements through Boston office. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MILL HANDS (inexperienced) wanted at Newton; \$10 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MIMOGRAFO OPERATOR (hand) wanted; good references; \$2-2.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

NUMERING MACHINE OPERATOR (hand) wanted; good references; \$2-2.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

PASTRY COOK—First-class woman; \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

PRESSFEEDER wanted in city, \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

SALISBURY (bakery) wanted at Allston; \$6-87. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

STENOGRAPHER—Military, some experience, for extra work Mondays and Saturdays; 25 to 35 years of age preferred; good references. GENESCO CO., 28 Central st., Boston. 13

SALES LADY wanted in needwester; good references; good pay. Apply to high-class dress maker. FIAN, FACTORY, 104 Boylston st., Boston. 12

SALES LADY wanted in needwester; good references; good pay. Apply to high-class dress maker. FIAN, FACTORY, 104 Boylston st., Boston. 12

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS with dressmaker, wanted in Back Bay; \$5 to \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

SLIPPER BINDER wanted at Cambridge; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

STAYING MACHINE OPERATOR—Experienced; at South Framingham; piece work; good pay. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

STITCHERS (power) wanted on sweaters and rompers, at East Boston; piece work; good pay. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

STITCHERS on carpet and velvet slipper; good pay. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

STITCHERS, top foxing and staying, wanted; good pay. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR (22), single, residence Barnstable; good references and experience; knowledge of duties of caretaker; wants office. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CHAUFFEUR (21), private family or truck driver; residence Winthrop; good experience; \$12 to 15. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CHAUFFEUR, single, desires position with private family or in garage; can furnish A1 references; some experience, also understands repairing. H. B. WISEMAN, 15 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

CHAUFFEUR (Swedish) would like position on pleasure car. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position in private family; 2000 driver; can take care of car; good references; would care for furnace if required. W. HUDSON, 47 West 14th st., Boston. 11

CHEMIST, 37, married, residence Cambridge, A1 references, experience and education; 18 weeks. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK (26), single, residence Brookline; experienced in hotel and lumber business; knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references and experience. \$18 week. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK (time or stock), 26, single, residence Dorchester; A1 references and experience; 18 weeks. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK (46), married, residence South Boston; knowledge of duties of caretaker; experienced in telephone work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK (24), single, residence Lawrence; good references, education and experience; 18 weeks. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK (night), 34, in a hotel, single, residence Lawrence; good references, education and experience. 18 weeks. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK in store, office or bank—Experienced man desires position; general store work, bookkeeping, receiving and shipping clerk; best references. REV. E. H. LAPIERRE, Box 203, East Walpole, Mass. 11

CLERK, single, residence Roxbury, desires position in hotel or office; 18 weeks. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CLERK (shiping assistant), 21, single, residence Boston; A1 references; good education; \$10-12 week. Mention No. 8127. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COLLEGE GRADUATE (27), having 3 years' experience in mercantile business, needing executive ability. ENEST LAMB, 37 Bellevue av., Winthrop, Mass. 12

COLLEGE GRADUATE (24), who is student for mechanical engineering, with some business sense, as tutor or teacher. 2 years' experience teaching. GEORGE E. PIERCE, 291 West Newton st., Boston. 11

COLLEGE GRADUATE (27), engaged in business, has had sales ability A1 reference. HERMAN COPELAND, 25 Cambridge st., Boston. 11

COLORADO MAN—Steam heat and furnace, carpet and window cleaning work of all kinds. L. GARRITT, 48 Westminster st., Boston. 11

COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, with office and salesman's experience desires to learn and sell. W. ADAM JORDAN, 1400 Broadway, New York City. 14

COREMAKER (30), single, residence Boston; good references; good education; 18 weeks. Mention No. 8108. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CORRESPONDENT—Expert stenographer of many years' experience in writing, bookkeeping, office work, handling large correspondence. Address JOSEPH FRANKLIN, 105 Pleasant st., Dorchester, Mass. 11

COUPLE desires position on farm; man thoroughly experienced in all branches of farming and dairying; woman capable of taking charge; wife good cook and will assist in housework. GORDON KIMBALL, 402 Hancock st., Manchester, N. H. 11







# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**. Phone Richmond 1492.

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KITCHEN FURNISHINGS  
B. E. MACY  
410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. 3909.

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C. CUSUMANO, Importer  
Specialties, 396 Boylston st., Boston; 82 Union sq., New York.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS AND FOLDERS  
100 assorted, \$1. Cellulose Lesson Markers, 25c per set, catalogue free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Thanksgiving Cards and Favors.  
MRS. J. C. WILFIE, 19 Bromfield st.

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W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield st., Boston—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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H. WOOLFESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., Boston—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camels Sins.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., Carpet Beating, Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

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S. A. PATRICK CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMOSA" corsets, wear corsets, MADAM MORA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

**CUTLERY**  
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

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A new line of Kayser's Union Suits, Lisle and Silk. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts.

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"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to florists and readers. HORTON, 4 Park st., Hay, 221.

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A COMPLETE, 967 Boylston st., Transfer that blooms. Phone B. 1307.

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NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change yours for your old. Before you sell or see S. SPRAGUE, 51 1/2 Beverly st., Tel. 277.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES**  
HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Chandeliers, and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 728 728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

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COININGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS CITTIN, P. M., 25 Temple pl., formerly 45 Winter st.

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WM. R. HAND, "PRACTICAL HATTER," 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, 228 E. and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and refinished; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

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RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.—Brasses, Silver, Embroideries, Hand-made Laces, Toys, Wholesale and Retail, 420 Boylston st., Boston; 12 W. 31st st., New York.

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"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE" NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

**LAUNDRY**  
"CHUCKERING HAND" LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington av., Ladies' work, and hats cleaning, dyeing, Tel. 576 E. B. B.

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McDONALD-WEBER CO., 150 TREMONT ST., BOSTON  
Order Dept., Oct. 433

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S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BOY TON PATTERNS of all kinds drafted and fitted. Forms, 300 Boylston st.

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THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

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W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 468 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

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JOHN CRAWFORD CO.  
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS  
Est. 1890, 41 Howard St., Tel. 1416 Hay.

**RESTAURANTS**  
WARREN LUNCHEON, Near Reading Rooms, 90 MIKE street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

**FOR A GOOD MEAL GO TO PRESTON'S**  
LUNCHEON, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. DAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

**RUBBER STAMPS**  
RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.  
UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1798. Send for catalogue.

**RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS**  
ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 1284 Tremont st., Tel. Oct. 1023. Works 126 Dartmouth st., Tel. B. 2451-J.

**STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS**  
ALEX. BLOOM, 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway exit, B. and C. Sts.

## BOSTON

**TAILORS**  
We invite inspection of our new line of ALL WOOLENS FINE TAILORS  
3 Park Street, Boston. Telephone

**TYPEWRITERS**  
YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith St. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 88 Bromfield st.

**WALL PAPER**  
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, Boston—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

**LYNN, MASS.**  
LA GREQUE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, the famous "Lynn" sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 70 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

**CLOTHIERS**  
BESSE ROLOFF CO., Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices.

**COAL AND WOOD**  
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW, HALL, Inc., 80 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

**FOOD STORE**  
J. E. BLOOD COMPANY  
"Everything to Eat"  
Telephone Lynn 2500

**FURNITURE AND CARPETS**  
HILL, WELCH CO., Housefurnishers and Upholsterers, store on two streets, MONROE and OXFORD STS.

**RESTAURANTS**  
HUNTS LUNCH  
18 CENTRAL SQ. BLDG.  
18 CENTRAL SQ. BLDG.

**SHOE STORE**  
LA FRANCE SHOES FOR WOMEN—New fall models now ready. They will give you just service and comfort for \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50. Send for style book. HODGKINS' SHOP, 20 Market st., J. C. PALMER, Manager.

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**  
HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, cutlery sets, tools, shovels, brooms, etc. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

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ROBBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts av. and telegraph orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2850 Camb.

**FURNITURE**  
C. B. MOILER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is not dollars per square yard—pot.

**FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING**  
BIRMAN & CO.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage, 630 Mass. av., Phone Camb. 370.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
ALL OF THE NEWEST FALL STYLES men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 395 Mass. av.

**WEST SOMERVILLE**  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
SCHOOL SHOES—The American Boy and Girl, P. S. our specialists. DUNBAR & STONE, Davis sq.

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**  
J. H. DALTON & SON CO., Groceries and Provisions at Boston Prices. Tel. 28 Holland St., W. Somerville, Mass.

**JEWELERS**  
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fine Repairing. DERRY & FISH, Davis sq.

**MALDEN, MASS.**  
FURNITURE  
COME TO MALDEN FOR Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light, strong, etc. Tel. 241. CLIFFORD & BLACK.

**GENERAL DRY GOODS**  
WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KILPATRICK, REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

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BOOKS  
"THE BOOK AND ART SHOP"  
405 Jefferson Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Lesson Markers and Quarterly Covers. See for catalogue. LILIAN M. SISON.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES**  
NO-JOY, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

**CORSETS**  
THE CORSET SHOP, Fredericka Pluck, ban. Corsets, Hosiery, Lingerie, Silk Underwear, Petticoats, 407 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

**FURS AND FUR STORAGE**  
WM. BECKMEYER CO., Furriers, Exclusive furs and fur garments. Prices moderate, fine workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Spec. 407 Milwaukee and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

**HAIR GOODS**  
KNEUSLI'S HAIR SHOP  
Hair Goods, Manicuring, Hair Dressing, 464 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**LADIES' TAILOR**  
H. E. FRIEDMAN  
Ladies' Tailor, 251 Jackson st., near Juneau av., Milwaukee.

**MANICURING**  
MARIE L. FRANK  
MANICURING  
Near Ladies' Entrance, Hotel Pilsner Lobby

**PLUMBING AND GASFITTING**  
EDGAR DOWNER  
PLUMBING AND GASFITTING  
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**MILLINERY**  
SCHWARTZ  
Fall Showing Exclusive Millinery  
410 Milwaukee Street : Milwaukee

**TAILORS**  
WM. MARITZ CO.  
Makers of Correct Clothes for the Man Who Cares. Suits \$35 and up.  
102 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**TRUNKS**  
GEORGE BERGHOFF & SONS sole mfrs. of the Kulkrocker wardrobe trunks, 424 and 426 East Water St., Milwaukee.

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DEPARTMENT STORES  
McGHEEY & CO.  
Wood st., at Sixth av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY**  
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.  
Diamonds direct from the cutters. 436-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS  
SANDBERG & ETNER  
107 South Sixteenth St.

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# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Arloch Wentworth estate have sold their five-story brick building on Washington street, north, between Haverhill and Beverly streets, North End, to Frank E. Morse, who resells to Ellen M. Fenn, and deeds have gone to record. The entire assessment is \$26,800, which includes \$21,700 on the 1354 square feet of land.

Another transaction in this district was made by Joseph M. Tower, who owned 193 and 195 Endicott street, corner of Lafayette street, consisting of two three-story and basement brick houses and 1488 square feet of land. Total assessed value is \$12,200, with \$6000 on the land. William Williams was the buyer.

Franklin Lambie is the new owner of a small property taxed for \$1800. Composed of a two and one half story frame house and lot containing 570 square feet of land, total tax value \$1800. Annie L. Riley conveyed title through William Dwyer. It is located on North Hudson street, between Hull and Snow Hill streets.

**MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE**  
Every indication now points to a successful meeting of the members and their friends at the dinner, Nov. 12, at 5:30, to be given at the American House. This is the first time in the history of these organizations that the president of one exchange will address the members of the other exchange. It is gratifying to the committee in charge to note the generous response from those desirous of extending a cordial welcome to Charles Francis Adams, 2d, president of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, who is announced as the principal speaker. It is an omen of the earnest get-together spirit so necessary and devoutly to be wished for, in accomplishing good results.

### SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Helen V. Donoghue has purchased from Hugh O'Brien a 3-story frame building situated 78 West Canton street, near Newland street, together with 1223 square feet of land. The assessment is \$3400. Land value, \$2400, included.

The 3½-story brick house at 17 Way street, between Harrison avenue and Albany street, has passed into the possession of Royal S. Wentworth, who bought from Arthur Bradbrook. The property is taxed upon \$3300 valuation, which includes the 1230 square feet of land, \$2200.

Daniel J. A'Hern sells another property consisting of a four-story and basement well front brick residence situated 44 West Rutland square, near Columbus avenue. The assessors tax it on \$8000 and \$2000 of this is upon 2079 square feet of land.

Deeds have gone to record transferring a four-story and basement brick house at 9 Seneca street, near Harrison avenue, from Annie Cohen to Philip Pitkowsky. The property is assessed for \$7000, of which the 950 square feet of land carries \$2100.

**DORCHESTER PROPERTY SALES**  
Three frame dwellings, located 104 to 108 Millet street, corner of Wheatland avenue, formerly owned by Bennett Rickman, have just been purchased by Samuel Rosenthal. There is a ground area of 6000 square feet, carrying a tax value of \$1900 as part of the \$14,300 total valuation.

Frederick A. York has taken title to premises 107 Center street, corner of Somerset street. It consists of a single frame dwelling and 2444 square feet of land taxed in the name of Catherine P. Curley for \$5500. Lot value of \$1200 included.

Edward P. Caiger has placed a deed on record covering his purchase of an improved estate located 59 Greenbrier street near Tonawanda street. It is a frame dwelling house and 4375 square feet of ground, all worth \$5300 for taxes, and \$1300 of this is land value. Josephine F. Vandover conveyed title.

Gabriel Backer is the buyer of a single frame residence at 66 Fowler street, between Glenway and Greenwood streets, together with 3245 square feet of land. The taxes are divided, \$4000 on improvements and \$1000 on the ground. Edmund Coffey made the deed.

### ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

The Patrick S. Murphy estate has sold its holdings, number 750 Huntington avenue, near Wait street, Roxbury, being a three-story front brick dwelling and 1520 square feet of land. Frederick W. Miller was the buyer, who resold to John B. Lyons. Total assessed value, \$6500. The land portion is \$2000.

### MR. TAFT TO VISIT THE LOTUS CLUB

WASHINGTON—President Taft has accepted an invitation to attend the dinner of the Lotus Club to be held in New York next Saturday night. He will leave here on the midnight train Friday and will visit the City College of New York Saturday morning. He will return to Washington Sunday.

The President attended church Sunday morning at St. Paul's and took a short motor ride. Senator Burton of Ohio and Fred Carpenter, minister to Siam, who was formerly secretary to the President, were the President's guests at luncheon. Mr. Carpenter was recently transferred from Morocco to Siam and will soon leave for Bangkok. Senator Burton intends to spend a few weeks at Hot Springs, Va.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### PLENTY THANKSGIVING CHEER

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland market will handle 300,000 pounds of turkey for the Thanksgiving day trade. This is an increase of 50,000 pounds over last year. Twenty-one cents a pound will be the prevailing price, on account of the great number of the birds, while it is not expected that the price will go above 22½ cents at any time.

### FAIR FUND IS \$14,404.50

ST. PAUL—In its annual report the Minnesota State Agricultural Association shows that on Oct. 1, 1912, it had a balance on hand of \$14,404.50 after paying all expenses and a 1911 deficit of \$42,769.87.

### POWER COMPANY BUYS RIVAL

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Announcement has been made of the purchase by the Great Western Power Company of the North Sacramento Power Company. The North Sacramento Power Company was organized to furnish electricity to North Sacramento and the new town in the Haggin grant. It has been in existence about two years.

### CITY TO BUILD WATER PLANT

SARINIA, Ont.—At the polls recently Sarnia citizens carried the waterworks by-law by a big majority, 818 being in favor and 267 against. This means that the city will spend nearly \$500,000 to get pure water from the shore of Lake Huron, about two miles distant, and that the old intake in the river below the bay will be discarded.

### RAILROAD SHOPS ON FULL TIME

KINGSVILLE, Tex.—The shops of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad are now running on full time, and are fixing up the engines and rolling stock of the road so as to be ready to handle the big vegetable crop which will begin to move in the early part of January.

### INTERURBAN CONTRACT LET

DALLAS, Tex.—An announcement is made by the Eastern Texas Traction Company that the contract had been awarded to Karner Brothers of Dallas for grading the line between Dallas and Greenville for concrete construction and bridge work, the total amounting to approximately \$400,000.

### HARBOR LINES APPROVED

PHILADELPHIA—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, engineer officer in charge of river and harbor improvement at Philadelphia, Pa., reported that the secretary of war has approved the new harbor lines in the Delaware river. These new lines extend from the southern boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania to the mouth of Darby creek. These new bulkhead and pierhead lines supersede all harbor lines previously established in this locality.

### LEAGUE TO HAVE AIR TRIPS

HELENA, Ark.—The Business Men's League has closed a contract with the Moisant International Aviation Company for a series of flights beginning Nov. 14 and lasting for three days.

### BRIDGE TO COST \$106,772

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The county commissioners have signed the contract with the Tarrant Construction Company, which will build the new Seventh street bridge at a cost of \$106,772. The structure will be of concrete, similar to the Main street bridge, and spans the river at Seventh street, near City Park.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARM PLANNED

SAN BENITO, Tex.—For use as an agricultural exhibition and experimental farm 20 acres of land, situated 1½ miles north of San Benito, has been purchased by the Frisco system, and a contract for the immediate clearing and development of this tract has been authorized.

### N. Y. SUBWAY TRAVEL INCREASE

NEW YORK—Statistics of subway travel for the 12 months ended June 30, 1912, have been given out by the public service commission. It appears that in the year covered 302,973,856 passengers took rides in the subway, of whom, omitting those who bought tickets at stations, there were only one ticket booth, 100,870,893 were northbound and 105,677,659 were southbound.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs. Mesaba, London; Olinda, Nipe, &c.; Buenos Ayres, Mediterranean ports; Mandeville, Porto Cortez, &c.; El Occidente; Galveston; Soestdyk, Rotterdam; Chicago; Havre; Westerland, St. Marc, &c.; bark Rendeve, Seattle.

### MANY SEE STATE EXHIBIT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The return of "Arkansas on Wheels" to Little Rock recently brought to a close one of the greatest advertising tours ever undertaken for the booming of the state. The train covered a distance of 2000 miles, through the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, and it is estimated that it was visited and inspected by at least 60,000 persons.

### COMMISSION FOR THOMPSON

WASHINGTON—Carmel A. Thompson, secretary of President Taft during the absence of Secretary Hilles, will be appointed by the President as a member of the industrial commission, authorized by Congress to investigate conditions of capital and labor.

### BRITISH HORSES ENTERED IN SHOW

NEW YORK—Four British army officers, who will compete in the national horse show, opening at Madison Square Garden this week, arrived here on Sunday on board the steamer Caronia. They are Col. P. A. Kenna of the twenty-first lancers, who previously has competed at the show with his jumpers and chargers; Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Queens guards; Capt. Mervyn Crawshaw, fifth dragon guards, and Lieut. R. M. Stewart, Richardson, eleventh husars.

The horses of the British officers arrived here recently and are being trained and acclimated at Georgian Court, George J. Gould's country seat at Lakeview, N. J.

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str Inverclyde (Br), Mansfield, Yokohama, Higo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, via Gibraltar.  
Str Marienfels (Ger) Schmidt, Calcutta and Colombo via Malta, Oct. 21.  
Str Limon (Br.) Blair, Port Limoh, C. R.

**Departed**  
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me. Tg Cheekowag, Herbert, New York, twg bgs 702, for North Weymouth, and 786 for Newburyport.  
Tg S. O. Co. No. 2, Muller, New York, twg bgs S. O. Co. No. 58.  
Tg Orion, Doane, Gloucester, twg bgs Easton.

**Cleared**  
Str Howard, Hudgins, Baltimore via Newport News.  
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.  
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

**Sailed**  
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.  
Str Calvin Austin, Pike, Portland.

Str Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; tgs Ypsa, twg bgs Haute, Lynn; Confidence, twg bgs 701, Rockport, Mass.; schs Harriet C. Whitehead, Bangor; Frank E. Swain, Newport News and Charleston, S. C.; Harwood Palmer, Brunswick and New York; Georgietta, Sullivan, Me.; str Manchester (Br), London; Howard, Baltimore via Newport News.

### COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, Nov. 10—Pd north, sch Singleton Palmer, Bowen, Norfolk to Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10—Arrd, str New Orleans, Philadelphia; Bay View, Hoboken; tg Richmond, Newport News; S. Thomas Brown, Fall River; schs Gen E. S. Greeley, Norfolk; bg George R. Schofield, Newport News.

Sld, str Powhatan, Norfolk and Baltimore; tg Richmond, Portsmouth for Lancaster, then Boston for bg Iowa, bg for Newport News; tg Battler, New York, twg bgs Tabasco and Daisy.

### MAY REMOVE ALL TROLLEYS FROM WASHINGTON ST.

Business men in the city are discussing the question of removing all surface cars from Washington street in the downtown district on the recommendation of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and after Jan. 1 William Minot, chairman of the under 40 division of the chamber, will render a report giving the result of a canvass of business men in regard to the matter. Plans for the underground sidewalk under Winter and Summer streets also are being formulated.

Should the Washington street car tracks be taken up, as were those in Tremont street some years ago, the plan is to have all passengers coming into the shopping district in Washington street surface cars change to the tunnel before reaching the congested part of the city.

It is assumed that then it would be practicable to widen the sidewalks along Washington street and thus make it more convenient than at present for pedestrians.

Mayor Fitzgerald is to confer with Felix Vorenberg of the F. Vorenberg Company this week on the question of relieving traffic congestion in the downtown district.

### MORE PAY FOR LINERS' OFFICERS

NEW YORK—A new scale of wages for officers of ocean liners is being considered by the International Mercantile Marine Company. The rumor that J. Bruce Ismay will resign as president at the next meeting of the directors of that company is revived and it is said the new scale will be announced then.

The company contemplates a complete reclassification of its vessels, which include those of the Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, White Star and Red Star lines.

### DEDICATE READING ROOM

Mrs. Julius Andrews, president of the Boston Section Council of Jewish Women; Samuel B. Finkel, president of the junior section of the Jewish Children's Aid Society; Mrs. Aaron Halpern, president of the aid society, and David A. Lourie, president of the Home for Jewish Children in Dorchester, were the speakers yesterday at the dedicatory exercises attending the presentation of a reading room to the home in honor of its founder, Mrs. K. M. Davidson. Rabbi M. M. Eichler of Temple Ohabei Shalom presided.

### COMPANY LOSES OIL LANDS

WASHINGTON—The action of the interior department in canceling leases of several hundred acres of oil lands, made by the five civilized Indian tribes to the Uncia Sam Oil Company of Oklahoma, has been sustained by President Taft.

### C. A. GRISCOM PASSES AWAY

PHILADELPHIA—Clement A. Griscom, chairman of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company, passed away at his home at Haverford, near here, yesterday.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

| EASTBOUND                                  |         |
|--|---------|
| Sailings from New York                     |         |
| *Noordam, for Rotterdam                    | Nov. 12 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen             | Nov. 12 |
| *Moltke, for Mediterranean ports           | Nov. 12 |
| *Finland, for Antwerp via Dover            | Nov. 13 |
| *Aurora, for Mediterranean ports           | Nov. 13 |
| *Bremen, for Bremen                        | Nov. 14 |
| *La Lorraine, for Havre                    | Nov. 14 |
| *Amir, for Liverpool                       | Nov. 16 |
| *Caledonia, for Glasgow                    | Nov. 16 |
| *Chicago, for Havre                        | Nov. 16 |
| *Albatross, for Southampton                | Nov. 16 |
| *Pretoria, for Hamburg                     | Nov. 16 |
| *St. Paul, for Southampton                 | Nov. 16 |
| *Mosha, for London                         | Nov. 16 |
| *Berlin, for Mediterranean ports           | Nov. 16 |
| *Panama, for Mediterranean ports           | Nov. 16 |
| *Caronia, for Liverpool                    | Nov. 16 |
| *Canada, for Mediterranean ports           | Nov. 16 |
| *Russia, for Rotterdam                     | Nov. 16 |
| *Mitha Washington, for Mediterranean ports | Nov. 16 |
| *Frosser Kurfurst, for Bremen              | Nov. 19 |
| *Rudolf, for London                        | Nov. 19 |
| *President Lincoln, for Hamburg            | Nov. 19 |
| *Alderland, for Antwerp via Dover          | Nov. 20 |
| *Mammoth, for Liverpool                    | Nov. 20 |
| *Duca Di Genova, for Mediterranean ports   | Nov. 20 |
| *Devonian, for Liverpool                   | Nov. 20 |
| *Vallure, for Rotterdam                    | Nov. 20 |
| *France, for Havre                         | Nov. 21 |
| *Baltic, for Liverpool                     | Nov. 21 |
| *Hellas, for London                        | Nov. 21 |

| Sailings from Boston             |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Devonian, for Liverpool          | Nov. 16 |
| Arabic, for Liverpool            | Nov. 19 |
| Laurel, for Liverpool            | Nov. 19 |
| Canadian, for Liverpool          | Nov. 23 |
| *Cretic, for Mediterranean ports | Nov. 23 |
| *Cretic, for London              | Nov. 23 |
| *Iverson, for Liverpool          | Nov. 30 |

| Sailings from Philadelphia |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| *Dominion, for Liverpool   | Nov. 16 |
| *Haverford, for Liverpool  | Nov. 16 |
| *Southark, for Liverpool   | Nov. 30 |

| Sailings from Montreal         |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Canada, for Liverpool          | Nov. 16 |
| *Lake Champlain, for Liverpool | Nov. 16 |
| *Mégantic, for Liverpool       | Nov. 23 |

### WESTBOUND

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Sailings from Liverpool     |         |
| France, for Boston          | Nov. 12 |
| *Southark, for Philadelphia | Nov. 13 |
| *Cretic, for Boston         | Nov. 13 |
| *Atlantic, for New York     | Nov. 14 |
| *Mauritius, for New York    | Nov. 14 |
| *Merion, for Philadelphia   | Nov. 16 |
| *Bohemian, for Boston       | Nov. 21 |
| *Celtic, for New York       | Nov. 21 |
| *Carmania, for New York     | Nov. 21 |
| *Laurentic, for Portland    | Nov. 23 |
| *Saskia, for Boston         | Nov. 23 |
| *Celtic, for New York       | Nov. 23 |
| *Winifred, for Boston       | Nov. 23 |
| *Caronia, for New York      | Nov. 23 |
| *Caronia, for New York      | Nov. 23 |

| Sailings from London     |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Minnahaha, for New York  | Nov. 14 |
| Minnewaska, for New York | Nov. 21 |
| Minnetonka, for New York | Nov. 21 |
| Minnetonka, for New York | Nov. 21 |

| Sailings from Southampton            |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y. | Nov. 12 |
| *Oceanic, for New York               | Nov. 13 |
| *Kronprinz, for New York             | Nov. 13 |
| *George Washington, for New York     | Nov. 13 |
| *President Grant, for New York       | Nov. 17 |
| *St. Louis, for New York             | Nov. 20 |
| *New York, for New York              | Nov. 20 |
| *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y.    | Nov. 24 |
| *Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.   | Nov. 25 |
| *Majestic, for New York              | Nov. 25 |
| *St. Paul, for New York              | Nov. 30 |

| Sailings from Glasgow     |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| *California, for New York | Nov. 16 |
| *Numbur, for Boston       | Nov. 16 |
| *Caledonia, for New York  | Nov. 16 |
| *Campania, for New York   | Nov. 30 |
| *Corinthian, for Boston   | Nov. 30 |

| Sailings from Hamburg                 |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| President Grant, for New York         | Nov. 16 |
| *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N. Y. | Nov. 23 |
| *Pennsylvania, for New York           | Nov. 23 |

| Sailings from Bremen               |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y.   | Nov. 12 |
| *George Washington, for N. Y.      | Nov. 13 |
| *Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. | Nov. 23 |
| *Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. | Nov. 23 |
| *Bismarck, for New York            | Nov. 30 |

| Sailings from Havre       |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| La Touraine, for New York | Nov. 16 |
| Niagara, for New York     | Nov. 16 |
| Florida, for New York     | Nov. 23 |

### FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16

| Conveyed by | Mail closes at | Suppl. Mail closes at |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Steamship   | Boston P. O.   | Mail closes           |

|  |                  |         |
|--|------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. | Mon., 11, 9 p.m. | 10 p.m. |
| Madeira, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal.  | Mon., 11, 9 p.m. | 11 p.m. |
| Jamaica, via New York and Port Antonio.  | Tu., 12, 4 p.m.  | 4 p.m.  |

|   |                  |         |
|---|------------------|---------|
| Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other destinations, via Plymouth.                                | Tu., 12, 9 p.m.  | 10 p.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt) and Azores, via Havre. | Wed., 13, 9 p.m. | 10 p.m. |
| Costa Rica, via Port Limon.   | Wed., 13, 9 p.m. | 10 p.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.                                  | Fri., 15, 9 p.m. | 10 p.m. |

|   |                   |         |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. | Fri., 15, 9 p.m.  | 11 p.m. |
| Azores, specially addressed, via Ponta Delgada.   | Fri., 15, 9 p.m.  | 11 p.m. |
| Newfoundland, via Halifax.  | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |

|   |                   |         |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |

|   |                   |         |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |

|   |                   |         |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
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| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |

|   |                   |         |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
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| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |

|   |                   |         |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |
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|   |                   |         |
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|   |                   |         |
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| Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed, via New York and Funchal. | Sat., 16, 11 a.m. | 11 a.m. |

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p.m.  
 Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at this office Wednesday and Friday at  
 p. m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.  
 All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.



# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## STOCKS UNSETTLED AND FLUCTUATIONS ARE RATHER WIDE

Good Early Buying and Higher Prices Followed in Afternoon by Considerable Liquidation in Market

### LOCALS ARE ACTIVE

There was a much stronger tone in the securities markets this morning. Prices bounded upward without much effort. Conditions abroad were not changed to such an extent as to warrant entire complacency but hope seemed to be stronger that there would be no general European war.

The excellent tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation indicating the largest unfulfilled tonnage on record and the weekly statement of the New York clearing house banks having been better than anticipated were bullish factors.

Steel, Amalgamated Copper, Reading and Union Pacific were strong. American Beet Sugar again was a weak feature.

American Pneumatic preferred, Granby and Shattuck and Arizona were strong local market features. Granby especially was active and strong.

American Beet Sugar recovered from its early weakness. It opened off 1/4 at 56, declined to 55 1/2 and then advanced to 58 before midday. American Smelting opened off 1/4 at 81 1/4 and rose more than a point. It receded toward midday. Woolworth opened up 1/4 at 115 and advanced 1 1/4 further.

Gains were made by St. Paul and Canadian Pacific. Adams Express was off 10 1/4 points at 164 1/4. There was active trading in bonds.

Granby continued strong on the local exchange. It opened up 1/4 at 73 and rose to 77 1/4. American Pneumatic opened unchanged at 22 1/2 and advanced 2 points before midday. Shattuck and Arizona was strong. It opened up 1/4 at 29 1/4 and rose to 33 1/4 during the first half of the session. Lake Copper opened unchanged at 30 and improved 1 1/4.

Stocks were inclined to weakness during the afternoon. In most cases all the early gains were lost before the beginning of the last hour.

On the local exchange Butte and Superior made a good advance and then sagged off when the rest of the market weakened.

LONDON—Securities were firmer, although quiet in the late dealings. The markets were influenced by the assumption that a readjustment of the Balkan situation was more probable.

The government defeat caused some excitement on the curb, but not having been announced until after the official close. Consols looked better and home rails rose above the lowest.

American railway shares showed a harder tone and mines displayed firmness. Foreigners left off unsettled. Dec. Beers off 1-16 at 1911-16.

Continental houses were weak.

### COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady 7 lower to 1 point higher. Dec. 11.86@11.87, Jan. 11.96@11.87, Feb. 12.06, March 12.18@12.19, May 12.26@12.27, July 12.30.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices steady. Middlings 6.90d, up 3 points. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 39,000 bales, including 37,000 American. Futures opened steady, 3 to 6 1/2 up. At 12.30 p. m. firm, 4 to 6 up from previous close. Nov.-Dec. 6.58 1/2, Dec.-Jan. 6.56, Jan.-Feb. 6.55 1/2, March-April 6.55.

### ADVANCE IN OIL

FINLAND, O.—The Ohio Oil Company has raised its purchasing prices for North and South Illinois, Ind., Princeton, North and heavy Illinois and Wooster grades of crude oil 2 cents a barrel. Independents are looking for North and South Illinois grades to reach 1.25 cents before spring.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate south and southwest winds. An area of high pressure over the north with moderate temperatures along the coast. A long trough of low pressure extending from Colorado southward to upper Michigan is causing cloudy and unsettled weather with local rains between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 42.12 noon ..... 56  
Average temperature yesterday, 41 23-24.

### IN OTHER CITIES

New York. .... 54 Portland, Me. .... 44  
Buffalo. .... 52 Albany. .... 48  
Nantucket. .... 52 Boston. .... 48  
Washington. .... 54 Pittsburg. .... 70  
Philadelphia. .... 54 Chicago. .... 56  
Jacksonville. .... 74 Denver. .... 70  
Kansas City. .... 72 St. Louis. .... 70  
San Francisco. .... 58

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises. .... 6:30 High water. ....  
Sun sets. .... 4:26 12:27 a. m. 12:38 p. m.  
Length of day. 9:56

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

| Adams Express        | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amalgamated          | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 |
| Am Ag Chem           | 87 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 87 1/2  | 88 1/2  |
| Am B S & Fy Co       | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Am Beet Sugar        | 56      | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  |
| Am Bk of Am          | 40 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| Am Car Pk            | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Am Citic             | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  |
| Am Citic pf          | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  |
| Am Cotton Oil        | 80      | 80      | 80      | 80      |
| Am Finseed Oil       | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| Am Loco              | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| Am Smelting          | 81 1/2  | 82 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 82 1/2  |
| Am Steel Pk          | 108     | 108     | 108     | 108     |
| Am Sugar             | 41      | 41      | 41      | 41      |
| Am Tel & C           | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Am T & T             | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| Am Woolen            | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| Am Writing Pk        | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| Amex                 | 42 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Amex Realty Co       | 123     | 123     | 123     | 123     |
| Associated Oil       | 44      | 44      | 44      | 44      |
| Atchafalpa           | 178     | 178     | 178     | 178     |
| Baldwin Loco         | 108     | 108     | 108     | 108     |
| Balt & Ohio          | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Batavia              | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Beth Steel           | 44      | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| Bk of Am             | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Brooklyn             | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Cal Petroleum        | 145     | 145     | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 |
| Cal Petroleum pf     | 65 1/2  | 65 1/2  | 65 1/2  | 65 1/2  |
| Cal Pac              | 61      | 61      | 61      | 61      |
| Cent Leather         | 263     | 263     | 260 1/2 | 261     |
| Ches & Ohio          | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  |
| Chl Wst Pk           | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Chl M & St P         | 115 1/2 | 116     | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Chl & N West         | 140     | 140 1/2 | 140     | 140     |
| Chino                | 49 1/2  | 50      | 48 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Con Prod             | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  |
| Del & Hudson         | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 16 1/2  | 16 1/2  |
| Erie                 | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  |
| Erie 1st pf          | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  |
| Fed M & S Co pf      | 45      | 45      | 45      | 45      |
| Goldfield            | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   |
| Gr Nor pf            | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| Gr Nor               | 47      | 47      | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| Gr Ex Co             | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  |
| Harvester            | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| Inspiration          | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| Int Met              | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| Int Met pf           | 65 1/2  | 65 1/2  | 64 1/2  | 64 1/2  |
| Int Paper            | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| Kan City             | 28      | 28 1/2  | 28      | 28 1/2  |
| Kan City pf          | 28      | 28 1/2  | 28      | 28 1/2  |
| Kan & Tex            | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| Kan & Tex pf         | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| Lackawanna Steel     | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   |
| Laclede              | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   |
| Lehigh Valley        | 174     | 174 1/2 | 173 1/2 | 173 1/2 |
| L W B Co             | 43      | 43      | 43      | 43      |
| L W B Co pf          | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  |
| L & N                | 146 1/2 | 147     | 146 1/2 | 146 1/2 |
| Mex Petroleum        | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   |
| Miami                | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| M & St L             | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| M & St L pf          | 48      | 48      | 48      | 48      |
| M Pacific            | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| Nevada Consol        | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| Nat Lead             | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Nat Biscuit          | 131     | 131     | 131     | 131     |
| N R of N D pf        | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| N Y Air Brake        | 80      | 80      | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| N Y Central          | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| N Y State Rys        | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  |
| N Y N H & H          | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western    | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Norfolk Southern     | 88      | 88      | 88      | 88      |
| Norfolk Southern pf  | 46      | 46      | 46      | 46      |
| North Ohio T & L     | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| Pacific Mail         | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Pacific T & T        | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| Peoples Coal         | 117     | 117     | 117     | 117     |
| Pittsburg Coal       | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| Pittsburg Coal pf    | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| Pressed Steel Car    | 38      | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Pullman              | 167     | 167     | 167     | 167     |
| Ray Steel Spring     | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Reading              | 171 1/2 | 172 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 |
| Reading pf           | 90      | 90      | 90      | 90      |
| Republic Steel       | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| Republic Steel pf    | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| Rock Island          | 26      | 26      | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Rock Island pf       | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Saboard A L pf       | 49      | 49      | 49      | 49      |
| Saboard A L pf pf    | 217 1/2 | 218     | 216 1/2 | 216 1/2 |
| Saboard A L pf pf pf | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      |
| Southern Pacific     | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Southern Ry          | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| St L Southwestern    | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| St L Southwestern pf | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| St L & S F pf        | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  |
| Studebaker           | 43      | 43      | 43      | 43      |
| Tennessee Coal       | 96      | 96      | 96      | 96      |
| Tennessee Coal pf    | 42      | 42      | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Third Av             | 121     | 121     | 120     | 120     |
| Union Pacific        | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 |
| United Ry Inv Co     | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Up Ry Inv Co         | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  |
| U S Rubber           | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  |
| U S Steel            | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  |
| U S Steel pf         | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Va Ry & Power        | 54      | 54      | 54      | 54      |
| Va Carolina Chem     | 46      | 46      | 46      | 46      |
| Va Caro Chem pf      | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Westhouse            | 82      | 82      | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| W & L E pf           | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  |
| Woolworth            | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |

## BOSTON CURB

|   |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  |
| 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 48 1/2  |
| 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| 63  | 63      | 63      | 63 1/2  |
| 131   | 131     | 131     | 131     |
| 166   | 166     | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| 80  | 80      | 114     | 79 1/2  |
| 115 1/2   | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| 136 1/2   | 136 1/2 | 136     | 136 1/2 |
| 125 1/2   | 125 1/2 | 125     | 125     |
| 111 1/2   | 111 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| 88  | 88      | 46      | 46      |
| 46  | 46      | 46      | 46      |
| 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  |
| 126 1/2   | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| 58  | 58      | 58      | 58      |
| 167   | 167     | 167     | 167     |
| 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  |
| 90  | 90      | 170     | 171     |
| 30  | 30      | 30      | 30      |
| 31  | 31      | 31      | 31      |
| Alaska Gold   |         |         |         |
| Arizona-Michigan  |         |         |         |
| Bingham Mines   |         |         |         |
| Boston Ely  |         |         |         |
| Butte London  |         |         |         |
| Cactus  |         |         |         |
| Chief   |         |         |         |
| Chloride  |         |         |         |
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# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## MORE ACTIVITY AND STRENGTH WITNESSED IN BOND MARKET

Volume of Business Is Increasing Accompanying Expansion in General Trade—Development Encouraging to Constructive Side of Affairs

NEW YORK—While the last two months of the calendar year, owing to the usual stiffening of money, are not ordinarily favorable to an expansion of dealings in bonds the prevailing temper now is decidedly encouraging. Money rates, both here and in Europe, while firm, are below the recent extreme figures, and the prospect of a speedy agreement between the great powers for a readjustment of the political situation abroad and the settlement of our presidential contest encourage predictions of a recurrence of a fairly considerable activity and strength in investment securities. So far as this country is concerned, our own foremost business men and capitalists express the same views as are quoted from European sources that there is likely to be a long interval in which to adjust any tariff or other changes which may be impending under the incoming Democratic administration so that business unsettlement will be averted.

Toward the end of the week the sharp rally which took place in the stock market was coincident with an increase in volume of business and a number of advances in bonds, as for instance, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s which sympathized with the strength of the stock, and other issues for similar reasons, including Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s, Union Pacific convertible 4s and Interboro-Metropolitan 4½s. The daily record of transactions in bonds on the stock exchange rose to near the \$3,000,000 mark several days, showing an increase of nearly double in amount of trading, although considerably below the operations in bonds in the corresponding week of last year.

At that time money was in large supply and almost unobtainable. An indication of the present availability of funds for good securities was the rapid placing of nearly \$7,000,000 of New York State

Railway 4½ per cent bonds. It is stated that none of the offering was sold to dealers. A sign of increased activity in general business in the interior is found in the lessened purchases of prime mercantile paper by the banks, trust companies and other institutions in the great distributing centers of the West, South and Southwest. This is due to the larger inquiry for funds.

All of the more important developments of the week have been encouraging to the constructive side of the securities markets, as for instance the United States government statistical report upon corn, the Copper Producers' figures, the iron production record, the extraordinary prosperity in the hard and soft coal trades, and the increasing earnings of the railroads.

Bond dealers report a lack of demand for other than high grade issues. At the moment investors and dealers in bonds, and those engaged in other lines of enterprise and industry, are displaying keen interest in the probabilities for and against the calling of an extra session of Congress by President-elect Wilson to assemble early next year. Confidence is expressed that Mr. Wilson will not allow himself to be swayed by extreme doctrinaires.

In the late stock exchange sessions there was continued improvement in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s, New York Railway adjustment 5s, Chicago Copper 6s, Allis-Chalmers 5s, General Electric debentures 5s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s and general 5s, Union Pacific first 4s, Reading general 4s, Pennsylvania 3½s 1915, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific re-funding 4s, Missouri Pacific convertible 5s and others. There were recessions from the best prices in Atchafalpa convertible 4s, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5s, Lake Shore 4s 1913, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul general 4s A and others.

## CHARTERS GRANTED TO CORPORATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Joseph Wilcox Company, Athol, ornaments, \$20,000; Joseph Wilcox, Jennie I. Wilcox, Nathan C. Sibley.  
Fritz Carlton Hotel Company, Boston, \$50,000; Mina E. Fritz, Sophia E. Gale, Henry T. Richardson.  
Mutual Film Corporation of Massachusetts, Boston; James A. Eslow, Maclean Borthwick, Anthony S. Stein.  
Parker Supply Company, Boston, \$50,000; A. Parker Smith, Jr., Clara I. Bynning, Louis Parker.  
Walter H. Woods Company, Boston, \$5,000; Walter H. Woods, Elton M. Ayre, Albert L. Saunders.  
Browning, King & Co., Boston, merchandise, \$50,000; Clarence E. Thornall, James Landy, Clarence P. Lewison.  
Fisher & Bryant, Inc., Boston, forestry, \$25,000; Richard T. Fisher, Edward S. Bryant, Arthur S. Hopkins.  
Leslie & Griffith Company, Boston, department store, \$75,000; Alexander Leslie, James R. Griffith, Harry W. James.  
The Fitchburg Phoenix Lighting Company, \$10,000; Robert M. Sherman, Maud V. Sherman, Frederick H. Lane.  
H. L. Houghton Manufacturing Company, Boston, eye shades, \$5,000; Charles R. Fuller, Frederic D. Fuller.  
Milford Realty Company, \$60,000; Franklin Tompkins, George C. Funk, Frederic S. Wilcox.  
Andrew G. Paul Company, Boston, heating plants, \$300,000; Van Courtland Lawrence, Henry W. Sprague, Della E. Manning.  
Anderson Electric Car Company of Boston, \$10,000; Albert Weatherby, Frank R. Keith, Alonzo E. Yont.  
Panama Canal & Amusement Co., Springfield, \$35,000; Henry J. Perkins, Frank B. Perkins, Edward W. Beattie, Jr.  
George H. Mason Company, Boston, metals, \$300,000; Edward C. Bates, William Gordon Means, Lucas Smith.  
The North Sedgewick Canning Company, Melrose and Sedgewick, Me., \$32,000; Leslie A. Friend, Victor A. Friend, George M. Allen.  
Jeremiah J. McCarthy Company, Boston, contractors, \$2,000; Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Grace F. Donnelly.  
Colonial Match Company, Worcester, \$500,000; Willard A. Sterling, Azro L. D. Buxton, Augustine A. Buxton.  
Willard Welsh Realty Company, Boston, \$50,000; Willard Welsh, Ellis L. Gates, Helen L. Kenting.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balance for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

1912. 1911.  
Exchanges \$10,282,610 \$22,302,031  
Balance 1,443,932 1,222,034

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$174,964.

## MONEY IS FIRM IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—The western money market is steady with rates ruling 5½ to 6 per cent in most instances. The requirements for funds necessary for this movement of crops, as well as the activity contingent thereon in general business continue to reflect the firmness and stability that exists in financial circles.

Prominent bankers express the opinion that in the course of another month or possibly six weeks the zenith of requirements for crop purposes will have been reached, and realization on grain shipments will have become of large proportion, so that funds in this respect will be more available. For this reason there is little probability of any further advance in rates, at least not before the end of the year, when dividend disbursements and interest payments become due.

Country banks have withdrawn city balances freely during the past week. Loss on deposits is seasonable and is expected to continue in a normal way during the remainder of the year, as a result of the response to the demand for expenditure of funds in fall stocking up as well as the use of money for holiday purchases.

At points in and about St. Louis and Kansas City the requirements for money continue strong, owing to the business activity emanating from this section of the country. In the Northwest rates are well maintained at 6 per cent, there being a somewhat stronger tendency shown in the demand for loans, as is evidenced in the demand for loans shown in negotiations at rates asked with less hesitation.

## JAMES J. HILL ON CAR SHORTAGE

NEW YORK—Talking of the demands for cars and the plans of the interstate commerce commission for the relief of the situation, James J. Hill, who has been in town some time said:

"The average day's work of a freight car is two hours. The rest of the time the car is on sidings or waiting loading or unloading at terminal points. Suppose factories had the use of their main plants only two hours each day. It is not hard to imagine what would happen. Under the present working conditions an increase in the speed of freight trains, as proposed by the commission, would not have much effect in alleviating the difficulties.

"As to the per diem rate, a charge of 75 cents a day would be more equitable than the rate of 45 cents a day, which goes into effect on January 1. Some roads are utterly unable on account of their low credit, to raise money for new equipment, and, as a consequence, are forced to depend upon the equipment of their stronger neighbors in times of traffic stress."

Summing up, Mr. Hill said that as a matter of fact the railroads had outgrown their capitalization, which averages for the country \$60,000 per mile. Their plant, he said, is insufficient for the amount of business now and the basis of their capitalization is too low to furnish facilities demanded by the ever-expanding trade of the nation.

## FIRMER TENDENCY IS NOW DISPLAYED BY LUMBER PRICES

With Good Demand and Curtailment of Production the Market Is Showing Considerable Strength

### WHOLESALE RATES

Lumber prices have a distinct upward tendency. The building grades have been in good demand for some time. Production has been curtailed to some extent incident to the season of the year. This has helped to strengthen the market.

Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales at random.

### SPRUCE LUMBER

Railroad shipments:

Frames, 8-inch and under, \$25@26; 9-inch, \$26@27; 10-inch, \$27@28; 11 or 12-inch, \$28@29.

Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x3, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23@23.50; 2x10, \$24.50@25; 2x12, \$25@25.50.

Boards—Spruce cov. 3 and up, \$21@22; matched spruce, \$23.50@24; hemlock, 12, 14, 16-foot, \$23@23.50.

Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$21.50@22.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS  
Shingles—Extras, \$4.25, clears \$3.90 @4.

Laths, spruce, 1½-inch, \$4.50; 1½-inch, \$4@4.25.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50@52; clears, \$48@50.

### SOUTHERN LUMBER

Our prices for flooring are for 1x4:

Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partitions B and better: ¾x3¼, \$30@32.50, flooring edge grain A \$43@44.25, B \$40.50 @42.25, C \$35.25@37.50, flat grain A \$31@32.25, B \$30@31.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in. \$32@33.25, partition No. 1, 13-16x3½ \$32.25@33, roofers, 6-inch, \$20.50@22; roofers, 8-inch, \$21.50@23.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$48@49; 1½, 1½-inch \$49@50.50, 2-inch \$53.75@54.25, 3-inch \$62@63. No. 1 shop: 1-inch, \$30.50@32, 1½, 1½-inch \$37@38, 2-inch \$40.75@41.25.

### HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1-in., \$54@56; 1½, 1½ in., \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-in., \$47@48.

Birch, red, 1-in., \$55@58; sap, 1-in., \$43@45.

Cherry, 1-in., \$95@100; 1½ and 1½ in., \$105@110; 2-in., \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-in., \$33@35.

Maple, 1-in., \$39@41.

Oak, white quartered, 1-in., \$88@90; 1½ and 1½ in., \$90@92; plain oak, 1-in., \$59@63; 1½ and 1½ in., \$62@65.

Whiteoak, 1-in., \$61@63.

### WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2½ and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2½ and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 2-inch, \$78; 2½ and 3-inch, \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4-inch, \$55; 5-4-inch, \$64; 6-4-inch, \$65; 8-4-inch, \$68; 2½ and 3-inch, \$80.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$40@60.

Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

### NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues to move in a routine jobbing way, but no large business is reported, and the market has a quiet appearance with dealers quoting 42 cents ex-yard.

Rosin—Jobbing parcels continue to find a moderate consuming outlet, and the market remains quiet and uninteresting, without further quotable change in values. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.40, gen. sam. \$6.50, graded B \$6.65, D \$6.70, E \$6.75, F \$6.80, G \$6.80, H \$6.85, I \$6.90, K \$7.10, M \$7.55, N \$8.20, WW \$8.80, WW \$9.

Tar and pitch—Only routine jobbing sales are noted, and quotations remain nominally unchanged at \$5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 35½c. Sales 180, receipts 483, exports 821, stock 33,123. Rosin firm. Sales 2085, receipts 1944, exports 324, stock 123,072. Prices: WW \$7.60@8.55, WG \$7.35@8.25, N \$6.65@6.20, H \$6.10@6.27½, E \$6.02½@6.22½, D \$6@6.17½, B \$5.97½@6.12½.

WILMINGTON—Rosin quiet; good \$5.75, Spirits, quiet; machine 37½c. Tar quiet at \$2.20; turpentine, hard \$3.25, soft \$4.25, virgin \$4.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d. Rosin, common 16s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 30s 4½d. Rosin, American standard quiet at 15s 9d. Rosin, American fine quiet at 12s.

## NEW STEEL RAIL STANDARD OF THE BOSTON & ALBANY

A new steel-rail standard for New England has just been set by the Boston & Albany railroad through the award to the Lackawanna Steel Company of a contract for open-hearth rails of 105-pound weight. Delivery will start next year, and the order totals 7000 tons. It will represent the heaviest-weight rail ever laid in this section of the country, the maximum on the New Haven lines so far being 100-pound rail. During the past five years practically all of Boston & Albany's main line has been relaid with new heavy-weight rail.

It is expected that a substantial number of freight cars included in the road's recent \$6,000,000 new-equipment purchases will be put into commission early next month, notably bettering its car-hire position.

Boston & Albany's export grain traffic is at the year's high level to date, and bids fair to continue in large volume for many months to come. Last week an aggregate of slightly over 450,000 bushels of United States wheat and 50,000 bushels of United States oats were shipped from the East Boston terminal in four ocean liners.

Gross earnings of Boston & Albany for Oct. 31 were between 7 per cent and 8 per cent higher than those of the corresponding period last year. They are running at a rate above \$16,000,000 per annum, the traffic-mark for which the management has been striving for a long time. September showed \$90,000 final surplus, while surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30, it is understood, will be a little below the 1911 September quarter. October broke about even after charges, against a considerable deficit in that month last year; a good increase in gross was experienced, which has kept up so far this month.

## DRY GOODS TRADE CONTINUES GOOD

NEW YORK—Election passed without any hindrance to the dry goods business. Business was of considerable proportion and strength was evident in all major lines. In fact, in most textiles demand is up to output, and they are planning on a big year for 1912, and are letting the future look out for itself.

Cotton goods market was strong, accompanied by an upward price tendency, and buyers are reordering heavily.

In the wool and worsted divisions politics could be detected to a certain extent, but some jobbers believe it was more talk than actual affection of business. It was of the stone that always colors political talk after a Democratic victory. But a counter-acting feature of the wool market was the statement that the largest woolen house in the country did not receive a single cancellation of orders following the announcement of Mr. Wilson's election. Some substantial orders have been placed since Tuesday. Prices remained steady.

Retailers experienced a lively business during the last week.

What the change of administration will bring next year few merchants would predict, but they agree that business will continue good the balance of this year and well into the summer. This they attribute to good crops, and also to better relation of politics to business. They are hopeful that the Democratic people will adopt a sane view, and while expecting a revision of the tariff, express opinion that this can be done without wrecking business.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

On Oct. 1 Prairie Oil & Gas Company had 39,383,000 barrels of crude oil on hand. Recent increase in price of oil by that company of three cents a barrel has added \$1,181,000 to value of its oil holdings.

Object of W. Morgan Shuster's visit to Panama and South America is said to be to secure information preparatory to forming a \$100,000,000 banking corporation in New York, backed by National City Bank.

Under terms of settlement with Bird S. Coler & Co., New York, state of New Mexico will issue \$1,125,000 bonds to take up railroad bond indebtedness of Grant and Santa Fe counties which has stood for 30 years.

O. St. L. Davies, English textile authority, says Manchester cotton mills are booked ahead for at least six months. Modified reduction of American tariff on woollens, he believes, would help British dress goods manufacturers at Bradford.

European shipyards are working at top pressure to supply ships destined for Panama canal trade. Following are among ships under construction: Pacific Steam Navigation, five; Hamburg-American Line, 10; North German Lloyd, 11; Hamburg & South American, four; and the German Australia Co., five.

Charles K. G. Billings and associates are said to have made a profit of \$25,000,000 in Union Carbide stock, which they bought at \$30 and which has since advanced to \$324. Stock melen of \$1,080,780 was recently distributed. At time of company's organization it was declared that \$318,000 realized from sale of bonds represented practically sole cash investment in the business.

## DIVIDEND PAYMENTS OF THE FALL RIVER MILL CORPORATIONS

Fourth Quarter of 1912 Shows Little More Than \$300,000 Distributed by 36 Cotton Manufacturers

### A SLIGHT DECREASE

FALL RIVER—The regular report of dividends for the fourth quarter of 1912 shows a total of \$303,375 for the 36 Fall River cotton manufacturing corporations in the list. This is an average rate of 1.09 per cent in the total of \$27,810,000 capital represented, excluding Ancona common, which has never paid a dividend. Duffee and Fall River Iron Works Company, private concerns, and Pilgrim and Charlton Mills, recently started fine goods concerns that have not begun to pay dividends, are not included in the list. The total paid for the third quarter of 1912 by the 36 corporations was \$308,117, an average rate of 1.11 per cent. Seacoast resumed payment in the fourth quarter, after having passed for seven quarters. Conant increased from 1 per cent last quarter to 1½ per cent, and Sagamore from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent. These increases were more than offset by the American Linen passing its dividend, it having paid 1 per cent last quarter, following four empty quarters, and the Granite passing. Granite has paid through the depression up to the present time, reducing from its usual 2 per cent to 1 per cent, and paying dividends for over a year from its surplus.

American Linen, Arkwright, Barnard, Barnaby, Granite Hargrave and Parker passed their dividends for the quarter. Cornell and Sagamore, each paying 2 per cent, were the only ones usually paying more than 1½ per cent to pay their usual rates. Ancona (on preferred only), Bourne, Conant, Davis, Davol, King Philip, Lincoln, Luther, Osborn, Stevens, Tecumseh, Union and Westmore each paid its usual 1½ per cent. Of those passing, Granite usually paid 2 per cent, Barnaby 1 per cent, the others 1½ per cent. Troy paid 2 per cent instead of its usual 3 per cent, Laurel Lake and Richard Borden 1½ per cent instead of usual 2 per cent, Chace and Narragansett 1 per cent instead of usual 2 per cent; Borden City, Frint, Merchants, Mechanics, Pocasset, Seacoast, Shove, Stafford and Wampanoag 1 per cent instead of usual 1½ per cent.

For the fourth quarter of 1911 \$291,617 was paid out, an average rate of 1.07 per cent. Comparison with previous quarters and years shows the first quarter of 1912 with a total of \$231,017 in dividends, the lowest total since the fourth quarter of 1905, when the total was \$218,650. The total capital represented then was \$22,965,000 and the average rate .96 per cent. The fourth quarter of 1907 holds the high record of 3.60 per cent. The total of cash dividends for 1907 was \$2,701,875, an average of 10.87 on total capital increasing from \$23,625,000 to \$25,375,000. Cash and stock dividends together in 1907 amounted to \$3,300,000.

Total amounts paid quarterly for the previous three quarters of 1912 and during five years immediately previous to 1912, and the average rates, were as follows:

| Quarter            | Dividends | %    |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| 1912—First quarter | \$231,017 | 0.83 |
| Second quarter     | 237,117   | 1.04 |
| Third quarter      | 308,117   | 1.11 |
| Fourth quarter     | 303,375   | 1.09 |
| 1911—First quarter | 443,850   | 1.60 |
| Second quarter     | 341,025   | 1.23 |
| Third quarter      | 300,617   | 1.12 |
| Fourth quarter     | 291,617   | 1.07 |
| 1910—First quarter | 508,400   | 1.93 |
| Second quarter     | 442,550   | 1.68 |
| Third quarter      | 435,150   | 1.63 |
| Fourth quarter     | 440,650   | 1.63 |
| 1909—First quarter | 681,400   | 2.73 |
| Second quarter     | 396,400   | 1.59 |
| Third quarter      | 408,650   | 1.63 |
| Fourth quarter     | 484,800   | 1.84 |
| 1908—First quarter | 501,550   | 2.25 |
| Second quarter     | 410,025   | 1.64 |
| Third quarter      | 390,642   | 1.60 |
| Fourth quarter     | 370,642   | 1.45 |
| 1907—First quarter | 905,825   | 2.51 |
| Second quarter     | 824,325   | 2.36 |
| Third quarter      | 694,580   | 2.76 |
| Fourth quarter     | 901,550   | 3.89 |
| Average            | 484,800   | 1.84 |

The par value of each stock is \$100, except that of the Troy, which is \$500.

## AMERICAN COTTON OIL STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The American Cotton Oil Company reports for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 last:


|                         | 1912        | 1911        |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross profits           | \$2,401,498 | \$1,707,100 |
| Int on deb bonds        | 475,000     | 134,722     |
| Balance for dividends   | 1,926,498   | 1,566,687   |
| Preferred dividend      | 611,016     | 506,927     |
| Balance for common      | 1,315,482   | 1,059,760   |
| Common dividend         | 1,315,482   | 1,059,760   |
| Surplus                 | 2,672,614   | 2,072,614   |
| Prev surplus adjust.    | 8,263,438   | 8,263,438   |
| Profit and loss surplus | 9,936,052   | 10,336,052  |

The foregoing balance available for the common stock is equal to 6.49 per cent on the \$20,237,100 outstanding compared with nothing earned on that issue in the previous year.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 62½c. Mexican dollars 48½c.

LONDON—Bar silver easy 28 13-16d, off 3-16d. Gold premium at Madrid 7.20; at Lisbon 14.




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## MANUFACTURERS NOT ALARMED OVER REVISION OF TARIFF

Result of Election Has Had No Unfavorable Effect Upon Business and Activity Is Expected to Continue for Another Twelve Months

NEW YORK—According to the heads of the leading industrial companies the election has had no adverse effect on business. Orders continue to come in in good volume and opinion that there will be industrial activity for the next 12 months at least continues unchanged.

As one manufacturer put it: "Mr. Wilson will have some very conservative men at his elbow as advisers. Cleveland II. Dodge, who is perhaps Mr. Wilson's closest friend, is noted for his conservatism." It is argued that Mr. Wilson is too wise a man to promote any legislation tending to disturb business and that while there will be a tariff readjustment, it will not be sufficiently drastic to cause the least embarrassment to commerce and industry.

The statement issued by Mr. Wilson to effect that "honest" business need have no fear was a great way toward strengthening confidence among industrial interests. The steel schedule is one said to be slated for revision, but no steel producer can be found who believes this problem will be solved without keen deliberation and forethought. The independent steel companies would be hit harder by a drastic downward readjustment of the tariff than the Steel Corporation.

The Steel Corporation is in much better position than a majority of the independents from the standpoint of costs and would experience no difficulty in maintaining at least its preferred dividend on prices that would compel its competitors to reduce or pass their respective preferred dividends. The independent companies are certainly conducting their business along honest lines, and if President-elect Wilson adheres to

his statement that honest business will not be injured, there need be no fear that steel duties will be treated harshly.

Taking the question as a whole, manufacturers are too busy to give any amount of attention to possible tariff



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RUSSIA AROUSED  
BY PAN-SLAVS KEEPS  
WATCH ON AUSTRIA

In Settlement Following  
Christian Victory Over  
Turkey Slavonic Feeling Is  
Likely to Go With Allies

## IDEAL HAS FORCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Of the many questions of grave concern and but little known possibility closely connected with the present embroglio in the near east, perhaps none is of graver concern or less known possibility than the Pan-Slav movement.

It is, of course, a simple matter of history that both in 1856, at the time of the Crimean war, and again in 1877, at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, hostilities were precipitated and greatly embittered by the propaganda and the various Pan-Slav societies, so vigorously carried on, not only throughout Russia, but throughout the whole Balkan peninsula. Today, although the fires do not burn with anything like the brilliance and fierceness of 1856 or 1877, yet they are sufficiently alight already to cause the chancelleries of Europe, and especially that which holds its councils on the banks of the Danube, the most earnest concern.

The reports which are coming from Moscow, telling of the enrolment of no less than 20,000 Russian volunteers in that city alone to help their fellow Slavs, and of collections in certain churches for the same purpose, may perhaps be exaggerated, but they indicate the presence of an idea which showed itself a great power in two previous crises in near eastern history, and may do so again.

## Viewpoint Has Changed

There is, however, a great counteracting consideration at work today which had little existence 30 years ago, and that is the growing realization that Pan-Slavism does not necessarily mean, as it was taken to mean in 1877, an altogether successful and magnificent Russia attracting beneath her sheltering wing the scattered Slav nations of Europe. Russia is beginning to realize, that of the possible Slav hegemony of the future she may not be the head.

It is found therefore, in St. Petersburg that an increasing number of sober-minded persons are reflecting on the fatal results which must necessarily follow from a Christian victory in the present war; and generally there is a tendency on the part of a large section of the press, clearly officially inspired, to restrain rather than accentuate the Pan-Slav idea. Such ideas, however, have a way of snapping their fingers in the face of authority, and amongst the peoples of all the countries concerned, as distinct from their governments, the idea is strong and deep-rooted, and every success of the Balkan League will serve to fan the flame of enthusiasm.

To the average man in the street, be he in Paris or London, the Pan-Slav movement is written down as quite a modern development, as dating at the earliest from the Czech revival in the middle of last century, and as being much the same in its inception and object as the Pan-German movement. But it is a much older national drift than the Pan-German movement and differs from it fundamentally.

## Origin Not Modern

We have to go back to the days of Peter the Great to find its beginnings, for not long after the fall of Bohemia in 1620 it was the dream of the Polish ambassador at Petersburg and we find him dwelling upon the racial unity of the Slav peoples, and predicting to the great Emperor a third epoch of Slav history in which all the branches of the race should unite in fraternal love and return to their state of union. At the end of the eighteenth century there were only three independent Slav states, the great empire of Russia, the little principality of Montenegro and the long since extinct republic of Ragusa; but the closing years of the eighteenth century, which marked the endings and beginnings of so much in Europe, marked the beginning, in real earnest, of the renaissance of the southern Slav.

When Napoleon carved out his apparently arbitrary kingdom of Illyria, which was intended to recall, as far as possible, the Illyrian province of the Roman empire, he was building for the Slav better than he knew. The Illyrian kingdom, like all the other regroupings in Europe at that time, resolved itself into its component parts as soon as the great hand which bound them together had lost its power but the southern Slav had been awakened out of the sleep of centuries. He had been given a taste of natural life and the nineteenth century saw a series of revivals amongst the Slav peoples such as is almost unique in the history of any of the great races of the world.

## Star Not Yet at Zenith

From the extraordinary Czech revivals in, or about, 1848, down to the present moment, when the Balkan League (three out of four states composing which are independent Slav kingdoms) is at any

SOFIA CATHEDRAL BELLS SUMMONED  
TO PRAYER ON WAR DECLARATION

Thriving, Busy Capital of Bulgaria Is Today Deserted  
City for Nation Is Far Into Turkey Fighting  
to Liberate Its Brothers

## SACRIFICES ARE NOT REGRETTED

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A month ago Sofia was the thriving, busy capital of the Bulgarian people, today it is a deserted city. The army has marched into Turkey, and the army means most of those capable of carrying arms. Those incapable are garrisoning the various towns on the frontier and other places of strategic importance. No one regrets the sacrifices the nation has made and every one is moved by the spirit of the proclamation which the King read to the assembled troops on the day of his departure to the front:

"In the course of my 25 years' reign I have ever sought in peaceful, enlightened pursuits the progress, prosperity and glory of the Bulgarian people. And I desired that the Bulgarian people continually walk in this path.

"Providence, however, has disposed otherwise. The moment has arrived when the Bulgarian nation is called upon to forsake the graces of peace and resort to arms for the accomplishment of a noble end.

## Brothers' Call Heard

"Beyond the Rila and Rhodopes our brothers by blood and faith, for 35 years after our liberation even till today, have not been able to maintain a barely tolerable human existence. Every effort put forth for the accomplishment of this end, both by the great powers and the Bulgarian government, has not brought about the conditions by which these Christians might rejoice in human rights and liberty.

"The tears of the Balkan bondman, the groans of millions of Christian people could not but move our hearts, the hearts of those bound to them by ties of blood and faith, who owe their own peaceful existence to a noble Christian liberator. The Bulgarian nation remembers the prophetic words of the Tzar-Liberator, 'The sacred achievement must be carried out to the end.'

"Our patience is exhausted. To aid the oppressed Christian population no other resource remains but to resort to arms. We perceive that only by this

rate holding its own against all the power of the Ottoman empire, and refusing any longer to be dictated to by Europe, the star of the southern Slav has been very much in the ascendant, but it has by no means reached the zenith. The whole movement, however, in so far as it centers round the Pan-Slav ideal, has been justly described rather as a "politico-ethnological theory, a cult, or aspiration" than a serious political idea. It has no home, no definite center of attraction, no one unifying religion; it is quite unorganized and has no funds and no machinery.

Hence its unlikeliness to Pan-Germanism, with its national and religious center of gravity, its definite purpose, its complete organization, and its more than considerable wealth. Pan-Slavism is, however, a force to be reckoned with; the vague indefinite ideal has a way of hanging itself on some very definite purpose, and bringing to bear on the carrying out of that purpose all the illimitable strength which devotion to an idea and an ideal is capable of producing in nations.

"Down with the Manchus" was but the catch phrase of a much deeper and but dimly understood purpose, but it spelt the end of the Manchu dynasty, and though it may be that not one in every hundred of the 20,000 who enrolled themselves at Moscow the other day to go to the help of their fellow Slavs understood even dimly why he was going, yet the result is the same. And, so the sober-minded persons who reflect on the results which must follow from a Christian victory in the present war have some ground for their fears.

## Danger Seen Ahead

In any case, it is contended by those who hold this view, the Christians will obtain relief from the abuse which they have had to put up with in the past, but any considerable success of Christian arms could only be dealt with by armed intervention which might involve dissensions and endanger the unity of the great powers.

Every day, therefore, that passes, marked by Turkish inactivity, and every victory for the Balkan League is, stronger and yet stronger breath blown into the embers of Pan-Slavism in Russia, and every day it demands to be taken into account more seriously.

In spite of the official rapprochement supposed to exist between the governments at St. Petersburg and Vienna, there can be little doubt that popular hatred of Austria grows steadily in Russia, that popular resentment flows back every day more inevitably into the old war courses of the great "somewhat against thee" Bosnia and Herzegovina, that it remembers Count Aehrenthal's treatment of M. Isvolski as an impatient schoolmaster would treat a dull-witted pupil, and like Mme. Defarge, popular resentment knits it all in.

The Russkoye Slovo declares that if,

means shall we be able to secure the protection of life and property. Anarchy in Turkey threatens even our own national existence. After the massacres of Ishtip and Kochana, in place of granting to the sufferer the right and redress we demanded, the Turkish government ordered the mobilization of its armed forces. Thus was our long suffering put to a grievous test. Human Christian sympathy, the sacred duty to succor our brothers threatened with extinction, the honor and dignity of Bulgaria, have imposed upon me this imperative duty to call to the colors the sons of the Fatherland prepared to defend her.

"Our cause is just and noble and sacred. With humble trust . . . I proclaim to the Bulgarian people that the war for the human rights of the Christians in Turkey is declared.

## Invasion Commanded

"I command the brave Bulgarian army to enter into Turkish territory. Side by side, together with us, the allied armies of the Balkan states, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro will, for the same sublime end, wage war against the common enemy. And in the warfare of the cross against the crescent, liberty against tyranny, we shall have the sympathy of all those who love justice and progress. Strong in this sympathy let the valiant Bulgarian warrior remember the heroic deeds of his fathers and forefathers, the glory of his instructors, the Russian liberators, and let him go on conquering and to conquer."

As he finished the bells of the cathedral Alexander Nevsky rang out. It was the signal for prayers in all the churches of Sofia and throughout the kingdom.

At Stara-Sagora, away on the frontier, a great crowd gathered round the Cathedral St. Bogoroditsa to welcome the Tzar on his arrival. He came with the crown prince, Boris, Prince Cyril and various members of the cabinet. At the door of the cathedral he was met by the Arch bishop Methodius, whilst the regimental bands were playing in the square outside. Inside the building, after the reading of the Gospels, the archbishop rose to speak.

in any circumstances, Austrian troops enter the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, Russia must regard the act as a casus belli, while the ever insistent Novoe Vremya asserts that Austria-Hungary's assertion that it is her duty to protect Albanian Catholics "means robbery." Neither the Russian press nor the Russian people are in anything like a reasoning mood, and every success of the southern Slav forces makes them less so.

The ultimate outcome of this great struggle in the near east, so full as it is of the utterly unexpected, never perhaps lay further outside conjecture than it does at the present moment, yet one consideration would seem to emerge day by day, more certainly, as the probable deciding factor, and that is the comparative strength of the ideas which respectively animate all the parties concerned.

The strength of Islam in battle depends to a large extent upon the conviction of each "holy warrior" that victory for the arms of the faithful is already inscribed on the preserved tablet. As long as this conviction remains unshaken, he is as invincible as utter absence of fear is able to make him, but sooner or later many reverses would convince him that the writing on the preserved tablet is defeat and not victory, and once convinced of this, there is an end to serious resistance. "Kismet! Who am I, to fight against Allah?"

## Effect of Victory Great

With the Christian League on the other hand, if the initial faith in victory is not so certain, yet that faith grows with every success, and so far the Balkan League appears to have had little but success. So it comes about that the fall of Uskub, as a case in point, must be reckoned as the most decisive event so far in the history of the war, not because of its strategic importance, though that is considerable enough, not from the blow which the loss inflicts upon the prestige of Ottoman arms, though that is serious, but from the tremendous moral effect which flows from the fact that every Serb throughout the Balkans knows that at Uskub on Easter Sunday, 1912, Stephen Dushan, the great hero of Serbian history, was crowned Emperor, and that when King Peter made his triumphal entry into the medieval capital of the Serbian empire, he was the first Serbian ruler who had set foot there since the fourteenth century and that Serbia had at last come into her own.

The government at St. Petersburg may view with mixed feelings the definite and unexpected Serbian successes, but popular Russia has no doubt on the question and the Pan-Slav idea grows in extent and influence, and although it is unlikely that the history of 1877 will be repeated, yet Pan-Slavism will certainly be a power to be reckoned with when the final settlement in the Balkans comes to be made.

Ruler of Bulgaria Gave  
Signal for the Advance  
Into Turkish Territory



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)  
KING FERDINAND

He described the Balkan alliance as a miracle in history and King Ferdinand as the chosen instrument for its execution.

When the ceremonies were over and the King passed out to visit the camps, the war had already begun. The Bulgarian advance guard had occupied Kurtkei Kale just beyond the frontier, and the first wounded men were already being brought in to Stara-Sagora. The King stopped the ambulances and decorated each soldier with the cross of the order "For Bravery."

GREATER ECONOMY  
IN COAL IS DESIRED

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON—Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, in an address to the English Association of Engineers-in-Charge, reviewed the available sources of energy for producing power, showing how further economies could be introduced in the utilization of coal by a more extended use of the by-products for coke ovens, and internal combustion engines, including those driven by blast-furnace gas. This would, moreover, result in reducing the present acceleration in the annual production of coal and so prolong the period during which our present resources will be available.

Nor did he think the supply of oil fuel could be considered as indefinite. As to water and wind, he thought them unsatisfactory, owing, in large measure, to their intermittency and high capital cost of plant; the amount of water available in Great Britain is insignificant in comparison with many other parts of the world. The rays of the sun had been harnessed by the Swedish engineer, Mr. Ericsson, and others, and from the figures obtainable it appeared that with mirrors of 1000 square feet of surface 10 horsepower can be developed at a cost of some £75 (£15) per horsepower per year.

He mentioned that it had been prophesied that when the present fuel supplies were exhausted the people of the world would migrate to warmer climes, where conditions of life are less strenuous, and where solar power is available. Dr. Shaw has evidently very little hope of radium coming to the rescue of man in his search for new sources of power, since the total known amount of radium in the world is about 500 or 600 pounds, enough to produce only an infinitesimal part of the present production of power from coal.

## LANDLORDS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The vested interests of great landlords in South St. Pancras are being attacked by the Progressives. It was stated that land which in 1776 was rented at £5000 is now rented at £2,100,000.

## SIR POPE COOPER APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—His honor, Sir Pope Cooper has been appointed a member of the Senate of the Queensland University in the room of the Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

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BRITISH DISPLAY IN  
GHENT EXHIBITION IS  
TO BE ON BIG SCALE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the international exhibition which will be held in Ghent next year Great Britain will be represented, for the first time, by collective and co-ordinative exhibits of the two most important items of its trade with Belgium.

Ninety thousand square feet have been accorded to Great Britain in the machinery section. Of this she will employ 60,000 square feet for a display of textile machinery. The entire process, from the moment of the bursting open of the cotton bale to the moment when the completed fabric leaves the machine, will be demonstrated. Machines for dressing and drying cotton goods will also be on view.

A collective and coordinated exhibit of tools will occupy the remaining 30,000 square feet of British ground. The Association of British Machine Tool Makers will be responsible for the tool exhibits.

CONGRESS UPON  
HISTORY OF ART  
SEES CATACOMBS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The international congress of the history of art, which has been in session in Rome lately, brought its labors to a close with a visit to the Catacombs.

Amongst the delegates who attended the congress were M. Gabrielle, the explorer of Mistra, who contributed an interesting paper upon "The Relations between Byzantine Art and the Balkan Peninsula in the Thirteenth Century," and Dr. Gerola, the author of a great book on the Venetian monuments of Crete, who spoke with authority on "Medieval Art in Rhodes and the Adjacent Sporades," having spent some time in those islands, whither he was despatched by the Italian government immediately after the Italian occupation.

Dr. Ashby read a paper on "Turner and His Predecessors in Rome." Sir Charles Holroyd read a paper by Mr. Hill of the British Museum on the Italian medals of the Renaissance, and Prof. Ugo Ujetti lectured on "The Relation between English and Italian Painting from the End of the Eighteenth Century."

## COUNTRESS OF WARWICK SELLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Countess of Warwick is selling her estates in Essex by auction. The property, which extends to about 1580 acres, will be offered in lots so as to give the tenants a chance of purchasing their holdings. Lady Warwick is a strong advocate of small holdings and the "back to the land" idea generally.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—General Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector-general of the overseas forces, before leaving Peking for Hankow, received the unprecedented honor of an invitation from all the nations to inspect the legation guards and their administrative arrangements.

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS  
WANTED IN PUNJAB

(Special to the Monitor)

LAHORE, India—In their recently published report, the committee on industrial education for the Punjab recommended that industrial schools of a more specialized type should be instituted experimentally by the government in selected localities. Only industrial education should be imparted in these schools and no fees should be charged.

They further recommend that, as a rule, a primary school should be attached as a feeder to these specialized schools, in which ordinary general education should be given up to the primary standard, combined with elementary manual instruction, the object being to attract children of the artisan classes.

The committee go on to recommend that only competent teachers should be employed and that they should be paid a higher salary than they would obtain in the ordinary market. It is also urged that, as an incentive to good work, pupils should be allowed the proceeds of such work as can be sold, less the cost of materials.

RUSSIAN BUDGET  
SHOWS LOAN NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The budget for 1913 was discussed on the Duma recently. The ordinary revenue which is estimated at 3,169,142,828 roubles, exceeds the ordinary expenditure by 181,358,623 roubles. Loans amounting to 29,264,123 roubles will in all probability be issued as the extraordinary revenue only amounts to 10,000,000 roubles. The extraordinary expenditure has reached the sum of 220,622,756 roubles.

COAL ORDERS BY  
RUSSIA SURPRISE

(Special to the Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales—Russian naval representatives have been busy engaged in securing steamers for Odessa. High freight rates were paid amounting to 10s. 3d. and 10s. 9d. per ton. Odessa usually is supplied with coal from the Donetz coal fields, and the fact that orders should have been placed in Cardiff at this juncture has caused some speculation.

## AFRICAN OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Presiding over the meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson said that it was on the adequate development of its agricultural and pastoral resources that the permanent future prosperity of the country would always depend. He thought that, in this respect, and in every other, the outlook in South Africa was decidedly encouraging.

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QUANTITY OF LONDON  
TRAFFIC IS CALLING  
FOR ONE-WAY STREET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The ever-increasing quantity of traffic in London and the best method to control it is occupying the attention of various municipal bodies and specially formed committees.

The special traffic committee of the Westminster City Council has issued a report in which it is recommended that the experiment should be attempted of compelling the traffic to travel in one direction only along certain streets. This system has already been adopted in certain parts of Paris and has done much to facilitate the regulation of the traffic as well as to simplify the duties of the police.

The Westminster special traffic committee proposes that, subject to the approval of the police authorities, notices should be fixed in Jernyn street and Bennett street, requesting drivers of vehicles to proceed in a westerly direction only and in Arlington street and Deamery street, Park Lane, in a northerly direction only. The police authorities are, it is understood, in sympathy with the proposal which they consider will do much to assist them in regulating the traffic.

TARIFF REFORM  
ACTIVITY SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—Under the presidency of Viscount Duncannon, a meeting of the executive committee of the Tariff Reform League was held recently in the House of Commons. The reports from the federations and district organizations showed considerable activity in the provinces.

It was stated that the amalgamation of the Cotton Trades Tariff Reform Association with the Tariff Reform League had become an accomplished fact, and that the former organization was now working as a special committee of the league to deal solely with the cotton question.

## R. J. BEVIL SHARPE APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—R. J. Bevil Sharpe, engineer and representative at Melbourne of Messrs. C. H. Walker & Co., railway contractors, Westminster, London, has been appointed to take over the entire control of the construction works now being carried out by the Mt. Balfour copper mines at Stanley.

## QUEENSLAND DEPOSITORS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The amount to the credit of 142,847 depositors in the Queensland Government Savings Bank at the end of August was £7,445,582, an increase of £49,937 in the amount deposited compared with the previous month.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## IBID AND THE VIDE SISTERS

THE amazingly prolific "Ibid." to whom we see more works attributed (in the footnotes of every third book we take up) than are now ascribed to Bacon by even the most zealous Baconian, has caused one of our correspondents, says the Dial, so much bewilderment and such fruitless searching of biographical dictionaries and histories of literature that she appeals through us for information. She says: "Some one told me one day, with a quizzical look which I could not understand, that Ibid was a half-brother to the Vide sisters—Vide Supra and Vide Infra; but that didn't help me much, since these same Misses Vide have caused me hardly less perplexity than has Ibid himself. Another informant assured me that 'Ibid' was not a real name, but the pseudonym of Op Cit, who was a Chinese (or was it Siamese?) sage of the fortieth century B. C., and great-grandfather of the almost equally famous Loc Cit. But why don't the reference books tell us some-

thing about him? Can you tell me whether there is any uniform and not too expensive edition of his works, and if so by whom it is published?"

The editor of the Dial continues: Our correspondent will perhaps be glad to learn that she has companions in her perplexity. Not long ago a Columbia student approached Miss Mendenhall, of the New York public library, with just the same wrinkle in his forehead that ruffles our fair correspondent's brow. Miss Mendenhall relates the incident in New York Libraries. She says: "The other day a student from Columbia came into the library for help on a list of references in history which he was to read before writing a thesis [for a doctor's degree?]. He said, 'I have found most of the books in the Columbia library, but there is one author I can't find anywhere, and I have spent a good deal of time looking. He has a strange name and I have never heard of him as a historian, but he has written a good many of the books on my list; his name is 'Ibid.''" Strange that there should be such a conspiracy of silence concerning this able and eminent author.

The Dial gives Ibid credit for a prolific output but it neglects to state that though often cited he is even more often suppressed. Many a book list appears that credits Tom, Dick and Harry with successive volumes to which Ibid's name ought really to be attached. With the first great book or group of books on a given subject the ground is really covered by one famous name or two, and Mr. Ibid should nine times out of ten be credited with what follows. It is only justice to add that Ibid, means ibidem (in the same place) and is used to save printing the name of an author more than once. Vide Supra and Infra mean see above and below. Op Cit, refers to the work cited already and Loc Cit, to the place cited.

## Paradox of Peace Problem

An estimate of the peace problem appears in the Literary Digest. Some one traveling in Europe this summer saw men of different nationalities talking amicably, with every appearance of enjoying each other's society. The observer remarked that these men were plainly friends and exemplified the Christian ideal of brotherhood in encountering strangers and friends alike. No German thought a Frenchman or Englishman was going to take his purse, and if there had arisen any matter for dispute, neither would have thought of attacking the other. They would at most have referred the thing to a court of justice, and then would have abided by the decision without dreaming of taking justice into their own hands. But what happens when nations disagree? The idea of referring to an accredited tribunal is not yet fully accepted. Nations, says this observer, have retained the old paganism, and maintain their right and duty to "go to war." What is plainly unchristian in the individual when done on a national scale is still thought permissible, even glorious.

Love is God's loaf; and this is that feeding for which we are taught to pray.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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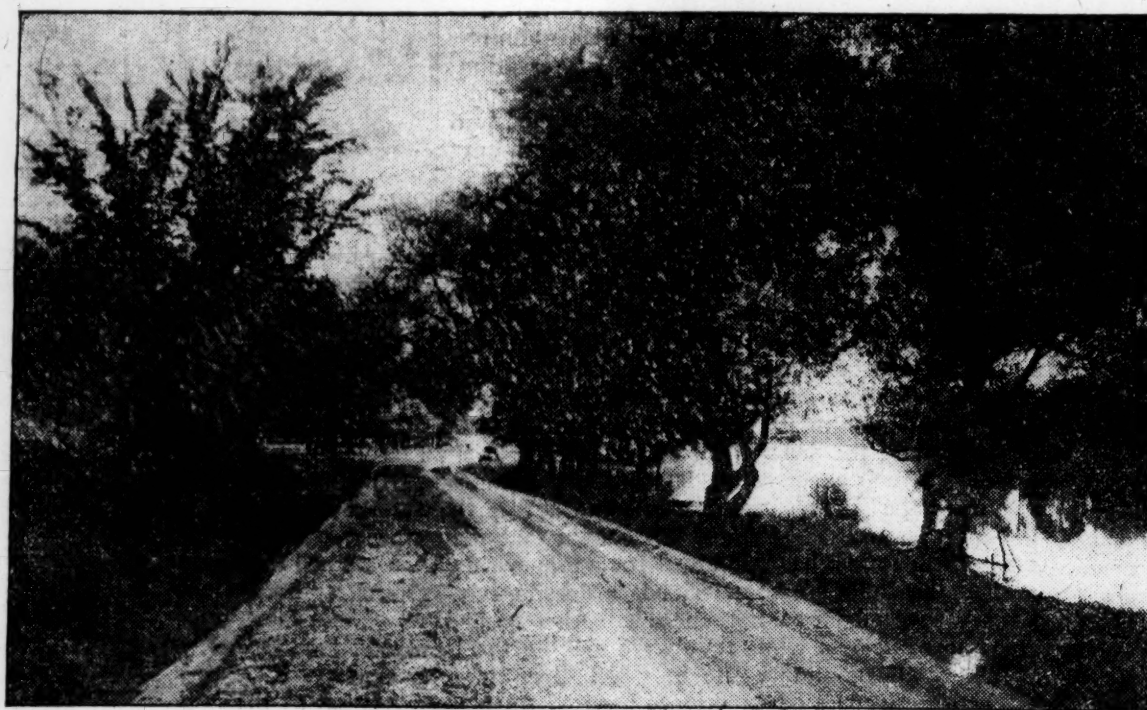
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## MID-WEST PRAIRIE COUNTRY LANDSCAPE



ATTRACTIVE DRIVE ALONG FOX RIVER NEAR AURORA, ILL.

THE states of the central part of the United States are famous for the rolling prairie lands that stretch away to the horizons with scarcely an elevation to break the calm beauty of the landscape. To the rivers, then, the lovers of nature are greatly indebted for contrasts or variety—the quality which we term picturesque or picture making. The illustration shows one of the beautiful river scenes of this region and hints at the impression of shelter in vast openness which the woodland nooks of such regions afford.

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

CULTURE is caring," says Rollin Hartt, and he proceeds of course to indicate that he means caring for the best things. Then to attain culture one has only to learn to love the best. Simple enough, one would say; but what about the striving thousands who long to be cultured but who feel no thrill of gratitude before the mural paintings in the library and no echo of sympathetic praise when they see the mounted Indian at the museum lifting his face skyward? How shall he who does not naturally "care" learn to care?

This is the problem of problems. Almost any grade teacher could tell you that the children who naturally love the best books are little trouble to "culture." They may sometimes be hard to discipline, after the hard and fast methods of the public schools, but they are not hard to teach save, perhaps, when it comes to arithmetic. The question is how are they who do not spontaneously recognize the loveliness of artistic beauty going to be led to like it?

Guinevere said, "We needs must love the highest when we see it." Now then, the thing is to see; and if we do not see, then to keep looking till we do see. The power of vision grows with use; so let the culture hungry turn to steady daily use of what slightest appreciation he may feel within him for that which is accepted as beautiful. Let him study to find the beautiful in things where others say it exists. Let him most of all look within and find what there is in himself that is nearest to beauty and then let him cultivate that grace of

thought or character. For the love of beauty has more to do with character than careless observers suppose.

Let the culture seeker find out what impulse to beautiful behavior or expression there is in him and begin to train himself along that line. As he learns truly to see and then to love what is beautiful there, if it be no more than the simple love of flowers and birds, he will in time by persisting to educate himself in an atmosphere of love for his subject find himself a cultivated man. He will have learned this impersonal love for beauty or perfection in some one thing, and this will give to his thinking that indefinable sweetness and light which are the conditions of culture. The sweetness is the love and the light is the understanding. The two must be had to make the really cultured man. Indeed, one does not properly love without understanding. For love is not mere impulse; it is the sweetness of light; it is part and parcel of a clear knowledge of the thing beloved.

Culture, then, is understanding love, is it not? The mere indiscriminate love of things that imply beauty and disturb the thought with their mysterious appeal, this is not really culture, though it is on the way to it. Love means readiness to sacrifice some thing to closer knowledge of the thing beloved. So the means to a high culture is diligence prompted by love. The very word diligence means to delight in a thing—to "choose out" that which one loves.

## Glimpse of Great Writer

A glimpse of the thought of a man who gave himself wholeheartedly to his chosen task in life and has written much that has inspiration for those who know him is seen in the following words by George Meredith: "The art of writing novels is to present a picture of life, but novel-writing embraces only a narrow portion of life. I trust that I keep my eyes on that larger outlook, as little as possible on myself."

Let not thy mind run on what thou lackest so much as on what thou hast already.—Marcus Aurelius.

## SOCIAL EQUALITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question of social equality deeply concerns every member of the human family. The world's social conditions are in need of betterment and there is a general awakening to this fact. The belief in the superiority of some and the inferiority of others is the cause of much bitterness in the experience of mortals. If rank gave one the right to despise his so-called "inferior" brother, human experience would be one continuous record of invidious contempt. The king would look down on the nobleman. The latter would disdain his less aristocratic acquaintances. These in turn would despise the busy professional man. The latter would scorn the prosperous tradesman, who would hold the day laborer in contempt. To show respect of persons is a tendency inherent in mortal mind.

Christian Science affords a reasonable and practical solution to this problem. It establishes one standard for all, even the standard of spiritual perfection. It shows that, despite the false evidence of material sense, God has supreme power over His universe, and governs all wisely and impartially, and that man can be neither less nor more than God's perfect child. Differences in social standing really count for little, except insofar as they represent actual worth. Christian Science impels us to review these conditions, and leads us to see them in the light of spiritual reality. Since God is the Father of all, all men are really brethren. Therefore, all men have the same standing in God's sight. Thus social equality is not merely a condition that should be, but a condition that actually is. In this connection Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 239): "Break up cliques, level wealth with honesty, let worth be judged according to wisdom,

and we get better views of humanity." These clearer views enable us to love our fellow-men, irrespective of what appears to be their social standing, and so to obey the apostolic injunction: "Honor all men."

It is proverbial that in times of common danger social distinctions are temporarily laid aside and forgotten. The rich man stands side by side with his poorer brother in conflict with the common foe. The belief that man is material, whereas he actually is spiritual, is the procuring cause of social inequalities, as well as of all phases of sin and disease. This material belief is the enemy we all need to face and conquer, whether our social standing be at present low or high. It is not

in order that we may rise in the social scale that we should apply the truth of Christian Science. If this were the motive, there might be a tendency to out-line results and to go after material goals. It is our duty to dispute the legitimacy of any condition that tends to impair our usefulness or mar our harmony. In so doing we follow the example of our great Master. His mission was to "bear witness unto the truth," and his life was designed to show men how to live and act.

The elimination of social inequalities is an individual problem. A great step is taken in the process whereby each comes into his own, when it is recognized that the erroneous conditions that obtain in human experience are primarily mental. Degradation is always preceded by

wrong thinking. Poverty proceeds from an undue sense of limitation. Virtue, while exalting a man above sin, implies the good man to help uplift, not to despise, his less fortunate brother.

It is sometimes urged that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world," and that poverty and degradation are necessary and unavoidable. Christian Science speedily dispels this notion. Discord and inequality cannot proceed from an infinitely good and loving God. A wrong thought is but a counterfeit of a right idea. Each individual has his proper place and work. As one recognizes this he finds and fills his right place. He therefore does not need to seek the position occupied by another. Each individual has the right to give to God and his fellow-men that form of service for which he is best suited. There is no valid reason for injustice or inequality. Each individual child of God is perfect, maintaining his equality, while differing in individuality. As this truth becomes clearer it brings into view a new heaven and also "a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

This method of adjusting social differences is far more efficacious than recourse to violence can possibly be. A calm and clear recognition of the truth of being makes one confident of the ultimate triumph of right, even when wrong seems to prevail. He who desires righteousness above all things, and is ready and willing to labor patiently and unceasingly to establish justice in human affairs, cannot be alarmed at the efforts of evil to make good its false claims. Since these claims are wholly evil they cannot possibly be made good. Evil's only alternative therefore is to disappear. This result Christian Science is gradually but most effectually insuring.

## Waiting

SERENE, I fold my hands and wait,  
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;  
I have no more 'gainst time nor fate,  
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;  
For what avails this eager pace?  
I stand 'mid the eternal ways,  
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,  
The friends I seek are seeking me;  
No wind can drive my bark astray,  
Nor change the tide of destiny. . . .

The waters know their own and draw  
The brook that springs in yonder heights;  
So flows the good with equal law  
Unto the soul of pure delights. . . .

The stars come nightly to the sky,  
The tidal wave into the sea;  
Nor time nor space, nor deep, nor high,  
Can keep my own away from me.  
—John Burroughs.

## Before the Pilgrims Came

The historical associations of the state of Maine date back many years, and it is authoritatively stated that Winter Harbor, now known as Biddeford Pool, was the first settlement on Massachusetts bay, dating four years earlier than the Pilgrims. The village of York near by was the first city founded by the English in America. The site of the first court held in America near Winter Harbor is still preserved. The cities of Biddeford and Saco, occupying opposite sides of the Saco river at tide water, are famous the world over for the products of their factories.

These notes are found in the National Magazine and are a reminder that Maine was at first part of Massachusetts and that Massachusetts bay included a considerable portion of the North Atlantic. Maine was so named because it was regarded as part of the "mayne land" of New England.

## POSTERS JOIN ART AND BUSINESS

ARTISTRY in advertising is developing to an amazing degree, as some examples printed in a recent number of the Bookman show. What is set forth as the most notable advertisement in this line is by Harold Nelson, announcing some commodity, of which one does not even guess the nature, for only the name appears. It shows a knight in full armor with bravery of brazen casque, greaved legs and medieval sword, all seen through the artist's eye. Behind him are grouped, as if for defense, a gracious lady with her child in her arms and a bearded pilgrim with long staff and quaint cap. Perhaps it is a cockroach against which the knightly shield is raised, or perhaps it is a mouse—the lady seems the most disturbed of the trio—but the very name of the commodity blazoned boldly across the shield is evidently enough to scare off the foe, for nothing appears of him in the picture. The art of this cut, as the Bookman points out, is the fact that though the name of the advertised article is the most salient thing in it, it is not made prominent at any cost of artistic effect. It enters perfectly into the unity of the whole conception. Another advertisement by the same artist shows a charming "lady of ye olden medieval times" offering a cup to a reclining hero.

Yet another artistic poster is notable because it did not succeed. It was done by Sir Edward E. J. Poynter and it advertised an insurance company. It was supposed to be worth a good deal more as coming from the hand of so famous a man, but it has not the instant, salient appeal of the others, though conceived with care as a decorative mural piece. It shows a woman with helmet, shield and spear—perhaps Minerva—standing between the pillars of a handsome portico.

A poster to advertise Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White" shows her against a black sky full of stars, apparently fleeing through an open door. In a series of advertisements for a famous make of stationery, the artist has idealized various types of letter-writing. The illustration shows a woman in cap and old-fashioned flowing garb, bending over an old desk, from which she has just drawn a packet of old love letters. One of the most dignified and artistic pictures shown is the heading used on the letter paper of an American firm that established a house in London. A heroic figure with broad eagle wings and a crown in his lap is seated on a throne supported by two lions. He bears instead of a scepter a heavy workman's hammer.

## The Sincere Man

Pathless the gulf of feeling yawns—  
No trivial bridge of words  
Or arch of boldest span  
Can leap the moat that guards  
The sincere man.  
—Thoreau.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Alaska's Reindeer

Writing about the reindeer in Alaska and its encouragement by the United States government, St. Nicholas says: Well-trained sled deer have been used to carry the United States mail from Barrow to Kotzebue, a distance of 650 miles. This is the most northern mail route in this country. The average speed is from 40 to 50 miles per day. At Barrow, "the jumping-off place" of the American continent, there is a herd of more than 700 deer. Here about 120 Eskimo boys and girls attend the government school. They are the most northern school children in the world. Some of the boys get up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and walk five miles to the open water to capture a seal for their mother, but they always get back in time for school, at 9 o'clock. Occasionally the young people ride reindeer for amusement, but it is not a customary method of travel in Alaska as it is in Siberia.

### Edison's Early Inventions

It is told of Thomas Edison that as a boy he once attempted to read through the entire free library at Detroit, but the exigencies of his career interfered with that ambition. At 17, in addition to his dabbles in chemistry, he was one of the most expert telegraphers on a railway on which he was employed, says the Churchman. While here he found time to invent

an automatic telegraph recorder which enabled him to record messages at leisure and send them as fast as needed. He received his first patent, a machine for recording votes, in 1869. Later he inaugurated a new era in telegraphy by perfecting the duplex and quadruplex systems.

### Picture Puzzle



What explorer?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

What?

### Friend of the Horses

The Revue Illustrée des Animaux, of Paris, tells a most interesting story of what was accomplished by a young lady who simply took the trouble to ask a favor of one in authority. It says that Mlle. Marguerite Mengin went very recently to see the French minister of war. Admitted into his presence she kindly and tactfully pleaded with him to have the draft horses employed in the army. He promised to give the matter consideration. A few days after she received a letter from the distinguished official announcing that the order had been issued, in response to her request, removing the blinders from all such horses in the army as had been wearing them.—Our Dumb Animals.

ONE TODAY IS WORTH TWO TOMORROWS.  
—Benjamin Franklin.

### Need of Precise Thinking

It is just this lack of precise thinking—this habit of comfortable believing that things on the whole are pretty much as they have always been, and will continue pretty much the same forever—that is at the root of a good many of our troubles.—Atlantic.

## Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

### ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, November 11, 1912

### Cabinet Making and Policy Shaping

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON for the time being is swamped with congratulatory correspondence. With that attended to, he plans a vacation. Then will follow preparation for a forward campaign of reform legislation during the remainder of his term as Governor of New Jersey, and simultaneously formulation of the policies he will endeavor to make effective as President and also selection of his cabinet. He seems to be setting about all these tasks with that admirable mingling of humor, sense, dignity and good taste which have been shown during the recent campaign. The nation wishes him a recreative outing wherever he may choose to take it, one on which he will not only think but play, one on which he will coin new limericks as well as phrase new state documents. It expects, from his last months as a Governor, light on those twilight zones of legislative and executive action where state and nation in these latter days frequently are compelled to walk without the help of precedent.

As President and party leader, Mr. Wilson comes to the task with a minimum of personal and factional obligations to be paid for in ways that often have immediately lost to some of his predecessors the confidence of the best persons who helped elect them. He is on record, in a theoretical way, as to who make ideal cabinet officers and what their rightful functions are when named. His conception of the presidency as an office also has been clearly defined by him in text books and in essays in which he has dealt with his predecessors' careers and policies. From this data, plus his record as a Governor, the people naturally will form certain conclusions as to what he will do, if he can resist the tremendous pressure of partisans long out of office, if he can separate disinterested from designing advisers, if he can say "No" to elements in the party that were only temporarily silenced at Baltimore by Mr. Bryan.

Such fierce publicity as he and his kindred must face henceforth is the penalty which modernity forces all public men and national leaders to pay. Ere it becomes most intense, cannot the American public forego some of its intrusion? A national leader asks for a chance to go apart to gain from rest and comparative if not absolute solitude their inevitable restorative effects. A thinker, he wants time to think in order that he may better act when time for action comes. A critic of the presidency and of Presidents, he needs leisure and time to shape his own way under a burden that grows heavier with the years and in an office that leaves its incumbent little time for rest or for reflection.

THE Puritan fathers knew what they were doing when they arranged things so that Thanksgiving day should follow, rather than precede, a presidential campaign.

### Revulsion Against Skyscrapers

CHICAGO originated the skyscraper; New York became an early and an apt pupil of the lake city and soon had outdistanced its instructor. Only by its first pupil, however, has Chicago been rivaled or passed. The city that exhibited to visitors from all parts of the world in 1893 towering structures of steel and terra cotta, erected on the skeleton principle, has held second place in the skyscraper line through all the intervening years, and is likely to hold it indefinitely. In case New York should be halted by the revulsion against the high building that is now making itself felt, and Chicago should continue skyscraper construction at its present steady pace, it might in time be able to present a skyline that would put Manhattan to the blush.

However this may be, it seems peculiarly appropriate that New York should be the first city of the country to experience symptoms of a reaction in altitudinous architecture, for in point of height extremity, that city has attained something that in the nature of things must border closely on the limit. It is, perhaps, possible to build higher, but it is questionable whether it would be profitable, and still more questionable whether it would be desirable.

The Fifth Avenue Association, that has long struggled against unlimited loftiness on that thoroughfare and for a long time has failed to secure a considerable hearing, has at length succeeded in making its influence felt. To do this it had to win over public sympathy, first of all. A few days ago it made still further progress by enlisting the attention of no less a body than the board of estimate. Borough President McAneny has publicly espoused its cause, and it is probable that the board of aldermen will be called upon immediately to pass a resolution prohibiting further skyscraper construction upon the only boulevard in the downtown city. It is not hoped to exclude commercial buildings from Fifth avenue altogether; the present purpose is to keep such buildings at a reasonable height, and to prevent the shutting out of sunlight from the street.

Touching on this matter, the commissioner of the tenement house department makes these sensible observations: "I believe that some sort of limit ought to be put on the height of buildings, not only on Fifth avenue but in other parts of the city; but it ought not to be a specific limitation; there ought to be a great deal of latitude to it." The attempt to be specific has defeated efforts in other cities to regulate building height. There are street and section and neighborhood conditions that call for independent treatment. The superintendent of buildings of New York city is quoted in this connection as saying that congestion was being made worse and worse by high building construction; he expressed the opinion that the whole subject should have serious attention, and that the elimination of the exaggerated skyscraper would be a good thing. Prominent architects and others have fallen into line with the opinion latterly expressed in many quarters with great vigor, that the skyscraper fad has gone far enough on all grounds, esthetic, economic and sanitary. It would have been better, of course, as one architect put it, had strict building regulations, such as would have made for the harmonious growth of New York city, been adopted and enforced fifty years ago, but since this was not done, the next best thing to do is to profit by the experience of the last twenty years and work toward the correction of mistakes, refusing in the meantime to permit the making of new ones.

### Protection of Indians

IN THE tentative program of executive and congressional action which President Taft has outlined for the remainder of his administration he rightly has included conservation of the interests of the Indians. No attendant at the recent Mohonk conference on dependent races came away from it with any other opinion than that upon both Congress and the executive devolved the duty of prompt and thoroughgoing action. The issue as to use or non-use of a religious garb by teachers in the schools is of small importance compared with that of retaining for the Indian his property that so many white men and large business corporations covet, of teaching him how to adjust himself to ways and standards of living that are necessary for his own good and that of his neighbors, and of so arranging the administration of the Indian bureau that in its personnel and in its status as an administrative organ of the department of the interior it shall be ideally equipped.

Much constructive legislation yet must be shaped and enacted with the Indians' welfare in mind before the national duty will be performed. Experience has shown that the paternal and fraternal attitude must be maintained for a longer time than seemed necessary to the Indians' truest friends a decade ago. Giving Indians lands in severalty was not enough. Also needed was guardianship of their interests while they were making the transition from tribal to normal community life in which they have as competitors whites with centuries of experience back of them in protection of personal and family interests.

For the Indian bureau two things are necessary. First is clearer definition of the authority of the commissioner and also increase of the same. Then, when that has been gained, there should be nomination of a man of large enough caliber, mental and moral, to resist the attack of the sordid and selfish interests, pecuniary and political, that like to make the Indians their prey, and too often in the past have done so. Secretary Fisher, if it is left to him to select the bureau head, no doubt will find a man adequate for the place. But large men are not likely to volunteer nor to respond readily to conscription on the score of duty or patriotism until they know what they are to be permitted to do if selected for the task. Hence the first business of Congress is to determine the status of the bureau and its chief.

### Grand Trunk Railway and Boston

DISQUIETING reports concerning the meaning of the peremptory order from Montreal stopping work on the Southern New England railway, the projected extension of the Grand Trunk railway system in Rhode Island, with an entrance to Boston in view, may or may not be well founded. Credence seems to be given, however, to the theory that an understanding has been reached between the Grand Trunk and New Haven interests whereby competition or rivalry between them will come to an end. It is significant, to say the least, that the Sullivan county railroad project in New Hampshire, known to be a subsidiary enterprise of the New Haven, and intended to parallel the tracks of the Vermont Central, a Grand Trunk line, was practically abandoned a few hours before construction upon the Southern New England line was stopped.

In common with the press and people of Boston generally, we are loth to think there has been bad faith in the matter. For some years, at least, the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been seeking at the hands of the Massachusetts Legislature the privilege of obtaining a terminal in this city. Throughout this time New Englanders have repeatedly heard it asserted that in the event of the granting of such a privilege it would be used not to benefit this city but to intimidate the New Haven corporation into the granting of desirable and valuable concessions. Allegations along this line have been vigorously denied, of course, by representatives of the Grand Trunk system. There were many reasons why public opinion in Massachusetts and Boston was disposed throughout the contest to lean toward the Canadian petitioners, all of which may be summed up in the single statement that the New Haven management was not giving a wholly satisfactory service and that better conditions might be brought about if an energetic competitor should be permitted to enter the field.

The final success of the Grand Trunk in obtaining favorable legislation on Beacon Hill is recent and familiar history. Construction was begun on the southern extension almost at once, and up to the surprising announcement made today, the public has had no reason to question the sincerity of the Montreal interests and management. Even now, and especially in view of the absence of anything like an authoritative and complete statement on either side, it will be nothing more than fair if the public shall suspend judgment. In view of the regret and disappointment that will be widespread in Boston and New England with respect to the current reports, the whole district will await with deep interest the statement in which President Mellen of the New Haven is expected to deal with the subject when he comes to Boston on Wednesday.

THE later and more definite information gathered by the United States department of agriculture with regard to the harvested crops of 1912 confirm the earlier estimates. Figures not easily grasped are used in the summaries and tabulations. It is difficult, for instance, for those unfamiliar with statistics covering supply and demand in breadstuffs to take in the full meaning of the statement that the corn crop of this year runs up to 3,169,137,000 bushels, although a better idea of the bigness and record-breaking character of the yield is obtained when it is told that this exceeds by over 281,000,000 bushels the greatest crop of corn ever previously harvested in the United States. Perhaps a clearer conception of the matter may be drawn from the fact that the value of the corn—or maize as it is called abroad—grown in this country the present year, \$1,850,776,000, is greater by about \$500,000,000 than the aggregate of the interest and non-interest bearing debt of the republic. It is \$1,000,000,000 greater than the value of all the hay raised in the country in the same time, three times greater than the value of the wheat, nearly five times greater than the value of the oats, ten times greater than the value of the potatoes, and yet all of the latter represent enormous cash equivalents.

The total value of the crops named, with barley, flaxseed, rye and buckwheat added, is estimated at \$5,000,000,000, or about twice

### Bountiful American Crops

as much as the nation owed at the close of the civil war. It would pay the cost of conducting the government, at the present rate of expenditure, for about five years.

The great crops have already affected prices. The tendency is downward, although the decline will not be generally noticeable for a month or two. Corn enters so largely into the feeding of cattle that the plentiful supply should greatly reduce the price of meats within six months, certainly within a year. Under anything bordering upon normal conditions the fine crops reported should insure a continuance and even an increase of prosperity in the United States. At the present time there is nothing to indicate undue economic or political disturbance. Gradual reform of the tariff can work no injury to business. With an abundance of everything that enters into the daily needs of the people, and sane administration at Washington, there is reason to look for an indefinite period of good times.

EXPENSES of all the national parties in the last campaign, so far as they can be ascertained, will probably not exceed \$1,000,000. The government would not feel it particularly if it should take this, or even a greater expense, on its own shoulders. It must do so some day. No private money should be permitted to affect elections.

JUDGING from reports, the absence of widespread misgiving regarding the coal situation is not due to the increased production of coal promised by the mine operators, but to the beautiful autumn weather in the United States. The high temperature has made it easier for coal consumers to comply with the request of the mine owners to hold back their orders until production could be increased. But even when putting the best possible face on the situation, it appears that those who for any reason must seek to fill their bins are disappointed both as to price and supply. For instance, in New York, so it is asserted on good authority, \$7.50 is the price per ton the householder must pay for furnace coal, and he must be content with the delivery of a ton at a time. Kitchen range nut coal is not to be had at all. Commenting on this, and the general situation, a New York contemporary is constrained to admit that the future of the coal industry as it affects the consumer, whether he be manufacturer or householder, is "portentous of trouble and peril." In this quarter the disposition is to place the blame upon the shoulders of the miners who are too prone to strike and too much inclined to "lie off" on holidays, when the nation is looking for and depending upon greater production.

There can be no question that strikes and other labor difficulties have interfered with coal production this year, but it is by no means certain that these could not have been avoided, at least in large part, by the operators. It sometimes looks as if the latter were calculating upon attracting popular sympathy to themselves by letting matters take their own course at the mines, the hope being, apparently, that when the public should feel the pinch of shortage and high prices it would be more disposed to withdraw sympathy from the miners. But, as a matter of fact, this is something into which the public should not be dragged at all. The coal operators are granted a great privilege, that of privately exploiting resources belonging to the people; in return for this, the people have a right to ask that they be efficiently served. If for any reason private operation of the mines falls short of meeting the expectations and needs of the public, and threatens a future that is "portentous of trouble and peril," then, it would seem, the people should inquire seriously into the advisability of changing the system of coal-mine operation. In the large sense, it matters not at all to the public at large what the private grievances of the coal operators may be against either the miners or the consumers who sympathize with them. What does matter is that the people should be subjected periodically to inconvenience, to discomfort, to loss, to exorbitant prices for fuel, by reason of the inability of private ownership to meet its obligations.

NOTWITHSTANDING the persistent championship of the cause of the administration by one of the largest shipbuilders of the country, the New York city Chamber of Commerce recently refused deliberately to sanction the latest interpretation put upon the Panama canal treaty with Great Britain, to which President Taft and Secretary Knox and a majority in Congress have committed the country. If other organizations of business men throughout the country will act similarly, and will join with journalists and eminent ethical leaders of the nation in frank condemnation of a course that has lessened national prestige throughout Europe and Latin America, then a way will be found by officials in Washington to adjust the national course to public opinion. The cause of peace and arbitration and the moral authority of the Hague tribunal have been sufficiently obscured of late by the course of European history without having American official action supplement the process by practical negation of the arbitration principle as applied to Anglo-American relations.

There is a somewhat sinister significance in the source of the solicitude for the cause of the administration, as revealed in the New York chamber debate. Interests that have ships to build, ammunition to manufacture, armor to make and inventions to dispose of, naturally are inclined in all countries to take, in any controversy, the side which promises to foster the demand for a big navy, for construction of fortifications, and for all that goes along with militarism. The American state department at the present time, notwithstanding its complications in Latin America and in China, has no more important task than that of adhering to the policy of good will between Great Britain and the United States, a policy which Messrs. Hay and Paunceforte defined, which Mr. Root and Mr. Bryce supported, and to which Mr. Bryce as the agent of the Asquith ministry still is loyal.

THERE is boasting out West over the Chehalis hen that laid 148 eggs during the six months of spring and summer. It is the Plymouth Rock that keeps the good work up through the fall and winter, however, that deserves, and gets, the prize.

IT LOOKS as if Canada would soon have its third, completed or projected, transcontinental railway. It is not so long ago that it was said that the Dominion could not support one.

### Fuel Outlook Unpleasant

### Panama Canal Ethics